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COLLECTANEA ANTIQUA,

ETCHINGS AND NOTICES OF ANCIENT REMAINS,

ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE

HABITS, CUSTOMS, AND HISTORY OF PAST AGES.

BY

CHARLES ROACH SMITH, F.S.A.,

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VOL. I.

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PREFACE.

This little volume was commenced in the early part of the year 1843, without any fixed plan with respect to its continuation or to its periodical publication. The plates have been prepared and the text written, not to employ an occasional leisure hour, but at moments stolen from time fully occupied by less pleasing but necessary engagements. The task has been purely a labour of love, and its resumption at uncertain intervals has been assisted by a few subscribers, and by contributions of plates and woodcuts from the following considerate and generous friends:—William Henry Brooke, Esq.; Matthew Holbeche Bloxam, Esq.; Alexander Horace Burkitt, Esq. F.S.A.; William Chaffers, Esq.; Frederick William Fairholt, Esq., F.S.A.; John Huxtable, Esq.; the Rev. Beale Post; Edward Bedford Price, Esq.; the Rev. William Vallance; and John Green Waller, Esq. To Mr. Price I am also indebted for the compilation of the Index.

The notion that a record of *facts*, copiously illustrated and but sparingly dilated with theory, would be acceptable to the antiquary and to the historical inquirer, is proved to have been well founded. Frequent reference has been made to the pages of my volume by writers of established reputation, both at home and abroad.

Many valuable essays and communications are often obscure, if not rendered utterly unintelligible, from the absence of delineations of the objects described and commented on, and nowhere is this evil more conspicuous than in the proceedings of societies, which are, unhappily, too often sent to press under the direction of parties incompetent to judge of their merits, or to arrange the necessary illustrations. In past days, the councils of some learned and valuable societies were not elected from their distinction in the various walks of antiquarian research, and, therefore, when papers came before them, it was not likely they should always receive the requisite number of plates; while for the same reason papers of inferior general interest were sometimes overladen with embellishment. Not unfrequently it happened that a council was composed of members interested only in one subject, who would be tempted to undervalue the labours of their colleagues who worked in a different field. These and other reasons always give a value to works published by individuals, who are of course left free to think and act for themselves. For purposes of science it is not necessary that sketches should be elaborately prepared and artistically finished. Truth and fidelity to the objects pourtrayed are indispensable; but these requisites may be ensured by a little care and attention; and it is better that engravings be given, even rudely, and in the slightest outline, if supplied liberally, than that they should be limited in number for the sake of elaborate execution.

The healthful study of antiquity, if it has not been honoured and encouraged in the highest circles, has been to a certain extent popularised, since the first parts of the "Collectanea Antiqua" were published. The formation of the "British Archæological Association" (at the close of

1843), has not only been the means of instituting numerous kindred societies which, but for its example and influence, would probably have never been called into existence; but it has also roused antiquaries themselves to be more active, to go abroad into the field of archæological research, and no longer to be the mere passive recipients of information, such as chance might throw in their way.

Unhappily, however, the Government has not yet been awakened to a sense of the importance of our national antiquities. It neither originates any scheme for their preservation, nor encourages the exertions of societies or individuals. It even defends its pertinacious apathy by asserting that the chartered Society of Antiquaries of London should, and may, do all that is required. If this argument had ever any reason or justice, it would be the more forcible and conclusive since the establishment of the Association has brought forward so many institutions having similar objects in view. But it was ever a poor excuse for indifference, and is now manifestly absurd. The income of these Societies is exceedingly trifling in comparison with the claims upon it, and this income is becoming more and more inadequate as the exertions of the members increase, and as materials are collected and accumulated. And it must ever be borne in mind, that the science which these collections promote is one of the highest consideration, that it might be made of great public utility, and without which every system of education must be incomplete.

The government of Great Britain, with resources beyond those of any other state in Europe, is behind all in the appreciation of its valuable national monuments, and in the encouragement of inquiries which have a direct tendency to advance the intellectual and moral condition of

the people. Ever boasting of its institutions, and inculcating reverence and attachment to them, it neglects the preservation of those memorials, the knowledge of which can alone give sound notions on the origin, progress, and value of national institutions, and beget in the people at large, a capacity to appreciate the great social regulations and the political organizations under which they live and which they are daily expected to cherish and defend.

It has been the custom to ascribe to the ignorance of past ages the chief share in the destruction of our national works of ancient art, as if the present generation were the sole representative of all that is enlightened and conservative. This is an error both vulgar and common. If there be not at the present day the same amount of ignorance as in past times, there is an increased spirit of selfishness—a proneness to test the value of everything by the scale of the trader—a dogged utilitarianism, to which has been sacrificed perhaps in the last fifty years more of our national ancient remains than in previous centuries not so distinguished for the progress of science and general knowledge. Public and private enterprise and speculation have within the last few years dissected the kingdom from one end to the other; and, in consequence (from the supineness of the Government), many a record of the olden times has been swept away, and the desecrated church, the ruined monastery, the baron's castle, as well as the less and more exposed, but not less valuable, monuments of earlier times, have been hurried to their doom of oblivion. Even the zeal of the archæological explorer has, in numerous instances, contributed to increase the amount of destruction; for it often happens he is obliged to abandon his researches at the very moment of their being crowned with success, forego his reward, and stop short in his discoveries, for the want of

pecuniary resources. The Roman theatre at Verulam affords a case in point. It was one of the most interesting objects brought to light within the memory of man, and in this country was without parallel.* It was in good preservation; and at a comparatively insignificant cost, might have been preserved to the country. But the people of the county cared not about it; the Government, petitioned through Lord John Russell, would hearken to no supplication on its behalf; the excavations were discontinued, and the remains of the theatre were destroyed. Had such a discovery been made in France, a different fate would have awaited a monument so curious and valuable. The disastrous result of the researches at Verulam shew that it would have been better had they not been undertaken, for at some future day they might have been prosecuted under circumstances more auspicious, either by the aid of liberal private patronage, or by the support of Parliament.

The establishment of archæological and antiquarian societies in almost every county, is, then, an additional reason for the expediency of some extensive parliamentary measure, which would effectually embrace the various classes of our ancient national monuments, and secure their preservation. These societies, although frequently exhibiting a long array of names, are so poorly supported by subscriptions, that only a very few are able to publish their proceedings, and thus prove themselves to be in a state of healthy vitality. For the most part they are clogged and shackled with persons who yield neither pecuniary nor literary aid, but are pressed to consent to swell

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* See "Journal of the British Archæological Association," vol. iii. and iv.; and "Description of the Roman Theatre of Verulam," by R. Grove Lowe, Esq. Pp. 18. 8vo. London and St. Alban's.

the list of names, from a prevalent but ridiculous notion, that numbers alone can ensure permanent success, and supply that intelligence and earnestness of purpose which belong only to the few. In England, moreover, there is a strong tendency in literary and scientific societies to encumber the executive departments with persons selected solely for their eminent rank or position, but whose tastes and habits do not usually incline them to take the slightest interest in the objects of the institutions they ostensibly patronise and superintend. Where rank is allied with ability, or with generous feelings, it will naturally in all well regulated bodies take proper precedence; but where it represents nothing whatever beyond mere rank and station, it is beneath the dignity of men of science to waive their own honourable rights and privileges, and invest with the credit of the labours of others, persons who have no sympathies in common with them, and who must in their hearts, if they reflect, despise the adulation which, under the disguise of courtesy, prostitutes intellect to worldly power.

Nothing in fact, short of a Parliamentary Commission, can do justice to our national antiquities. It must be a commission responsible to parliament and the public, and composed of men of character above suspicion, who will constitute a board to see that the funds granted by parliament are properly expended; to call to their assistance persons of ability; and, as a first step, to obtain the *statistics* of the national antiquities yet remaining, and then to devise measures to place them beyond the reach of danger. It is not necessary that all the members of the commission should be antiquaries; but it is essential that they should be men of general practical knowledge, of tried integrity and of judgment, to be enabled to select fit and proper

instruments to work with, and to prevent what, it must be owned, is to be apprehended and guarded against—the misapplication of the funds placed at their disposal.

Until the day shall arrive when the Government shall be awakened to a sense of the value of ancient national remains, societies and individuals must work on with zeal and earnestness; but they should never relax in forcing upon the attention and consideration of the representatives of the people, the conservation of the antiquities of the kingdom.

ERRATA.

Page 2.	*for*	"catenus,"	*read*	"eatenus."
„ 6.	*for*	"Marseilles,"	*read*	"Marsal."
„ 19.	*for*	"Caistor,"	*read*	"Castor."
„ 27.	*for*	"Monumens,"	*read*	"Monuments."
„ 51.	*for*	"Wiltshire,"	*read*	"Wilts."
„ 63.	*for*	"fig. 6,"	*read*	"fig. 3."
„ 145.	*for*	"Pius V.,"	*read*	"Nicholas V."

1778 **Egan** (Pierce) Walks through Bath, describing the Public Buildings, the Rooms, Crescents, Theatre, Concerts, Baths, its Literature, etc., LARGE PAPER, *nemerous* [illegible] slightly stained. 8vo.

and Historical Description of the County of Somerset, with the Residences of the Nobility, Gentry, etc., *map and* 11 *plates*, 8vo. half calf, 3s 6d 1818



ROMAN GLASS VESSELS IN THE MVSEVM OF BOVLOGNE.



ROMAN GLASS VESSELS IN THE MVSEVM OF BOULOGNE.

C. R. S. ... et acuſp.

ROMAN GLASS VESSELS,

IN THE MUSEUM AT BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.

Plate I. *Colours* :—figs. 1, 5, 6, 8, 11, 13, white, more or less pure and transparent: fig. 2, light green; fig. 3, white, of a delicate silvery hue, ornamented with wavy and spiral lines and globules; figs. 4 and 9, light green; figs. 7, 10 and 12, green; fig. 14, dark blue.

Plate II. exhibits other varieties, green and white.

With the exception of the Museo Borbonico, at Naples, said to contain upwards of two thousand specimens; the Museum at Boulogne is unrivalled in its collection of ancient Roman glass vessels, exhibiting a great variety in pattern, colour, and capacity, and affording ample evidence of the great perfection which the Romans had attained in the art of making glass; and proving, that, in many particulars, they are not surpassed by modern skill and science, and in some, not equalled.

In this collection is a remarkably elegant globular vase with handles, about five inches in height, of a deep blue tint, spotted superficially with opaque white, in the fabric of which, there is some analogy with that of the Barberini, or Portland vase, in the British Museum.

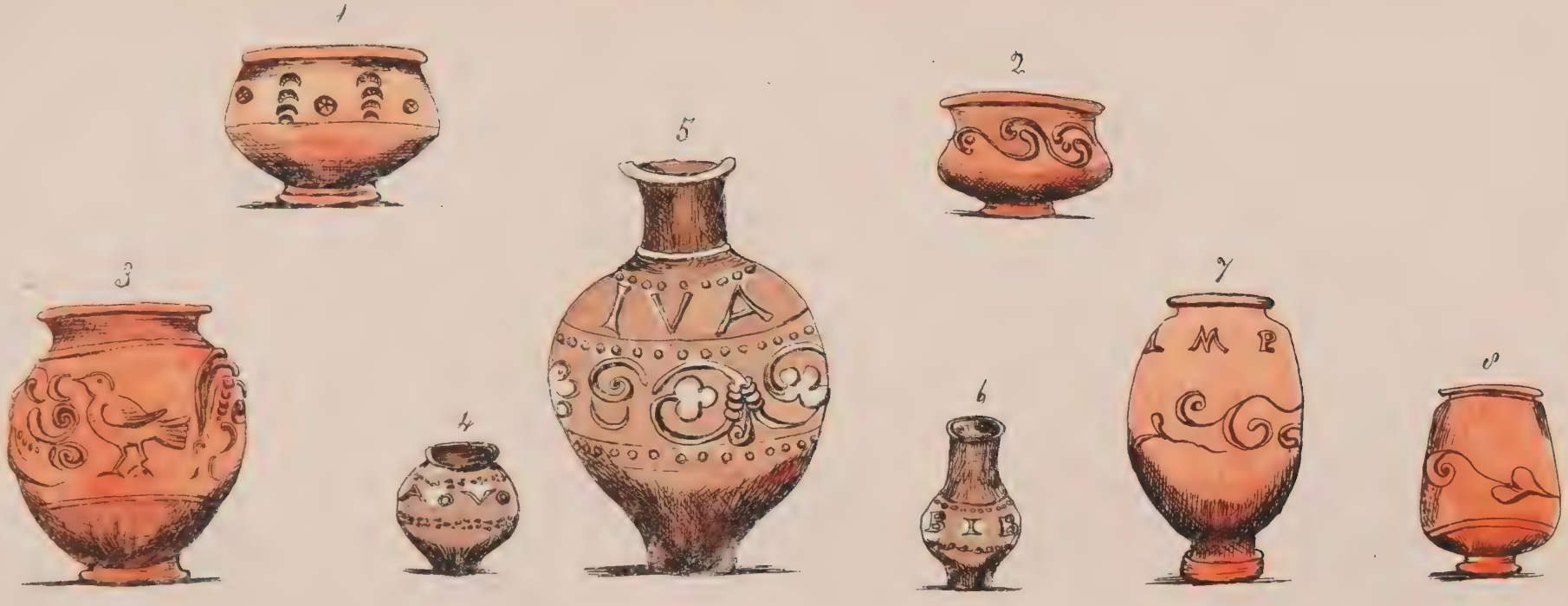
The Roman glass in the Boulogne Museum forcibly confirms the testimony of historians to its general use for domestic purposes, not merely in Italy, but also in the provinces. Pliny observes, that in his time the manufacturing of glass had extended to Spain and Gaul. After describing the process as practised in Italy, he adds *jam vero per Gallias Hispaniasque, simili modo arenæ tem-*

PL: III



BRONZE FIBULAE, *found at Etaples.* BOULOGNE MUSEUM.

C R *smith fecit.*



ROMAN POTTERY.

discovered at Etaples, & in the vicinity of Boulogne.

Museum of Boulogne.

C.R.Smith fecit

BRONZE FIBULÆ AND POTTERY,

FOUND AT ETAPLES, PAS DE CALAIS.

Plates III. and IV.

Figs. 1, 2, 3, 7 and 8, in Plate IV., are vases in red pottery; figs. 4, 5, 6, have letters and ornamental work in white, on a dark ground. On fig. 4, the word is AVE—"Hail!" that on fig. 5, may be VIVAS—"May you live!" On fig. 6, BIBE—"Drink!" On fig. 7, IMPLE—"Fill!" words clearly indicating these vases were applied to social and convivial uses.

Fragments similar to some of these vases, have been found in recent excavations in London.

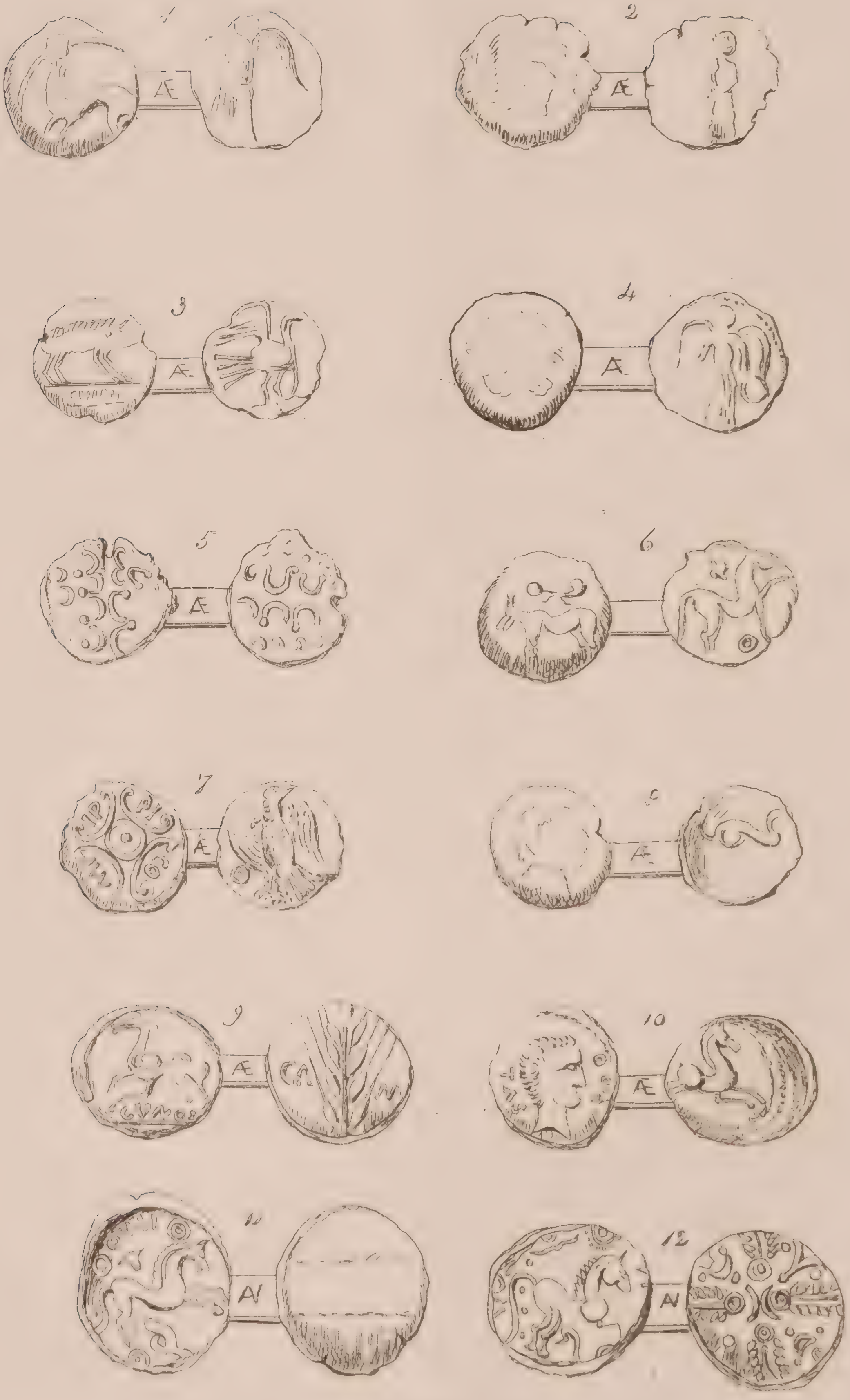
Many Roman antiquities, of great interest, found chiefly at Brecreque, and at other places in and about Boulogne are also contained in the Museum of that place. The fictile vases are numerous, and of an endless variety of design; but in the richly embossed kind of pottery, conventionally termed Samian, the collection is inferior to some private collections in London. Among the small bronze statues, one of Mars, of elaborate workmanship, is in the best style of art. Portions of armour, rings, fibulæ, beads, and other ornaments, sepulchral inscriptions, and fragments of sculptures, combine to afford copious materials illustrative of the habits and manners of the inhabitants of Gessoriacum, and testify to the importance of the place under the Roman dominion.

In drawing the attention of the English antiquary, to the works of ancient art, in this excellent and accessible Museum, mention may be made of the antiquities discovered at Etaples, presented by M. Le Dieu, the Curé of that town.

They consist of urns, vases, fibulæ, implements and coins found on the site of a Roman village, or settlement, on the sea-side, about half a mile to the east of Etaples. The houses, the foundations of at least forty of which, were visible last autumn, must have been of very confined dimensions. They cover an extent of about three hundred yards square, and present the plan of a straggling village, or assemblage of dwellings erected without order or regularity. The tract of land on which these ruins are, is called, *La Place aux Liards*, doubtless from the great number of coins found on it. Many thousands of the base denarii of Decius, Gallus, Valerianus, Gallienus, Postumus, and other emperors of that period, have recently been brought to light; a description of which, it is to be hoped, will be included in a report on the discoveries, to be published in a forthcoming volume, of the Proceedings of the Society of the Antiquaries of the Morini.

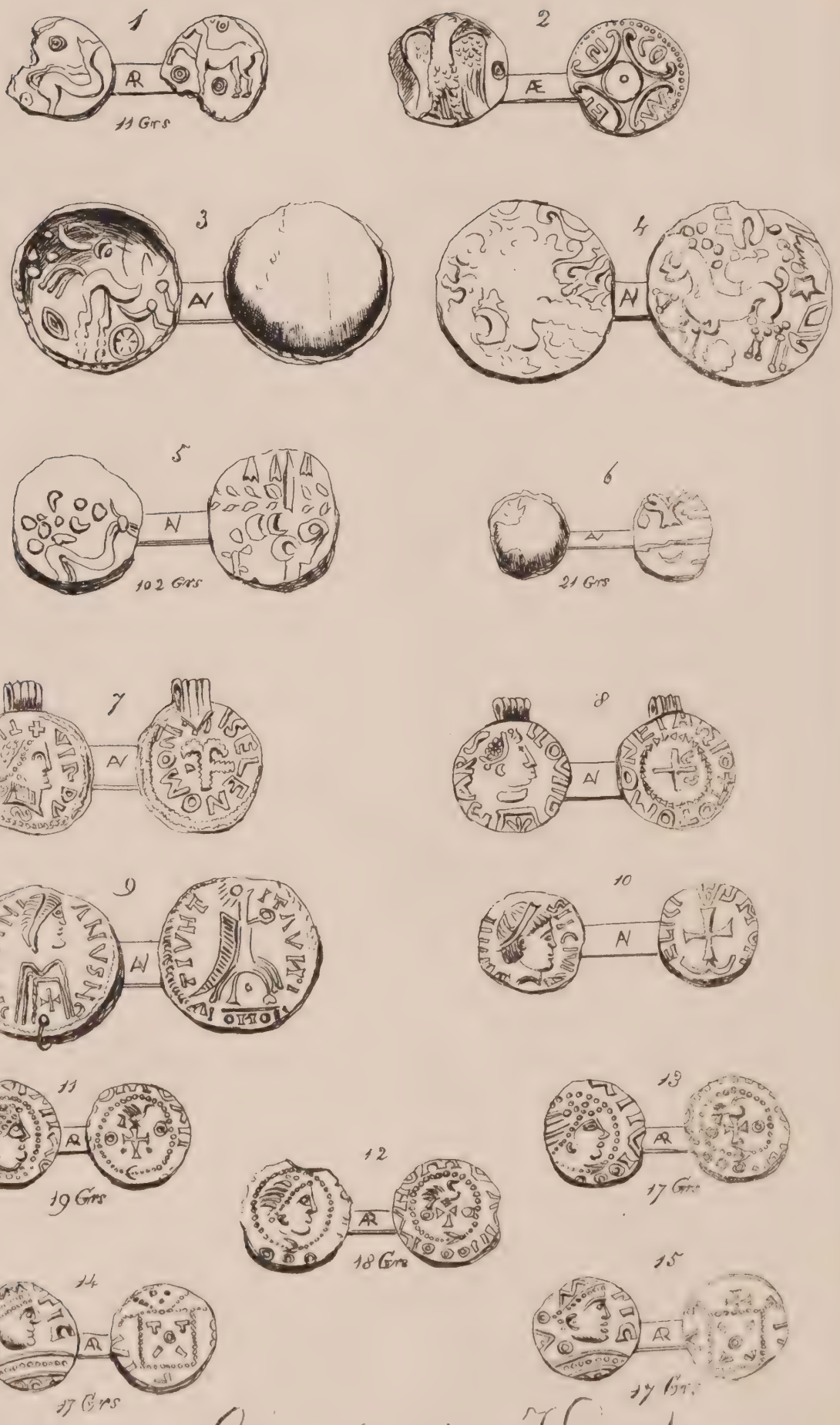
A *Catalogue Raisonné* is much wanted to aid researches in the extensive department assigned to antiquities in the Boulogne Museum. The general management, however, including the appointment of M. Marmin as Secretary, reflects much credit on the good taste, intelligence and liberality of the citizens and corporation, while it affords a strong contrast to the general apathy of municipal authorities in England in the preservation of antiquities and formation of public museums. While every town in France has its museum, in no town or city in England is there so contemptible an apology for one, as in the City of London; at the same time, it must be allowed, that nowhere in the kingdom is there to be found a corporation composed of people more unintellectual and uneducated.

KENT.



C R. Smith FECIT.

Coins found in Kent.



B. Smith fecit.

Coins found in Kent.

COINS FOUND IN KENT.

Plates V. and VI.

These coins are here brought into one view, with the object of assisting a more correct appropriation, by comparison with others of similar type, which have been, or, may be discovered. Attention to the localities in which Greek coins have been found, has in many instances, led to their identification: the same result has attended a similar observance of many Gaulish coins; and it is, therefore, to be hoped, a record of the more obscure and unexplained specimens, presumed of British origin, may in like manner assist their elucidation. Some, so far as already ascertained, seem to have been found in Kent only, as Pl. V., fig. 7, Pl. VI., fig. 2; and a like remark may be made on certain of those found in Sussex. See Pl. VII.

Other coins in these plates, although found in Kent and Sussex, are common to other countries and districts.

Plate V., figs. 1 to 5, and fig. 1 in Plate VI., were found at a place called "the Slade," in the parish of Boughton, Montchelsea, on the sites of a Roman dwelling and burial place,* with Roman coins ranging from Claudius to Gratianus.

* See a paper by Mr. Clement Taylor Smythe in *Archæologia*, vol. xxix., and *Proceedings of the Numismatic Society*, 1842, p. 49.

Figs. 6 and 7, as well as another of each of these types, were procured, with many Roman coins, and other Roman remains, by Mr. Thomas Charles, from the hill above Kit's Cot House. The result and details of Mr. Charles' researches were laid before the Society of Antiquaries last year. Fig. 7, resembles fig. 2 in Plate VI., found at Bapchild, with some Roman urns and coins, on the site of what had evidently been a Roman burial place.*

Figs. 9 and 10 were found at Springhead, in a field abounding in foundations of Roman houses;† and figs. 11 and 12, near Gravesend.‡

Plate VI., fig. 1, found at "the Slade," with others in Plate V.; fig. 3, weight 83 grs., found at Hollingbourne; fig. 4, weight 107 grs., found at Sutton Valence.§ The last two are very common types, as are also figs. 5 and 6, from the vicinity of Maidstone, and are met with in France and Germany, as well as in England.

Fig. 7.—*Obv.* VIRDVNOI FIT.
Rev. SISELLENO MON.

Fig. 8.—*Obv.* MARS[*a*]LLOVIC.
Rev. TOTO MONETARIO.

were both found at Sibertswold. The first belongs to Verdun in France, and the second to Marseilles. Both are published in Douglas's *Nenia Britannica*, and are there erroneously appropriated.

Fig. 9. A rude imitation of an aureus of Justinian, found in a barrow in East Kent, by the late Rev. B. Faussett.

* *Archæologia*, vol. xxix. p. 220.
† In the possession of Mr. Silvester, of Springhead.
‡ In the collection of Mr. Crafter, at Gravesend.
§ In the cabinet of Mr. Edward Pretty, Northampton.

The last three coins have been worn as ornaments or amulets, or, perhaps, as both. Dr. Mantell possesses a thin piece of gold, with a loop, which has been struck on the obverse side of a coin of Maximinus. It was found, some years since, in a tumulus, on Barham Downs.

Fig. 10.—....SII CIVI. *Rev.* ELIGIUS MON.

found near Feversham.* The name of the moneyer, Eligius, occurs on coins reading Massilia and Parisis.† The presence of these and other coins of the Merovingian series, in Kent, may be accounted for by the well-known intercourse between this country and France. It is probable that the gold coins of the French kings of the fifth and sixth centuries, as well as the Roman and Byzantine gold coins, were in more general circulation in England, and for a longer period, than has been usually supposed. On this subject, we may shortly expect novel and interesting information from the pen of Mr. Akerman.

Figs. 11 to 15 inclusive, are sceattæ, found by Mr. J. P. Bartlett, in a tumulus on Breach Downs, near the village of Barham. They were found lying on the right side of a skeleton, with several small brass ornaments, a large ring, a quantity of decayed wood, and a substance resembling leather.

Upwards of sixty tumuli on the Breach Downs were opened by Lord Albert Conyngham; but the only coin discovered was a third brass of Victorinus. The tumulus in which the sceattas were found, was small, and but slightly raised above the natural soil.

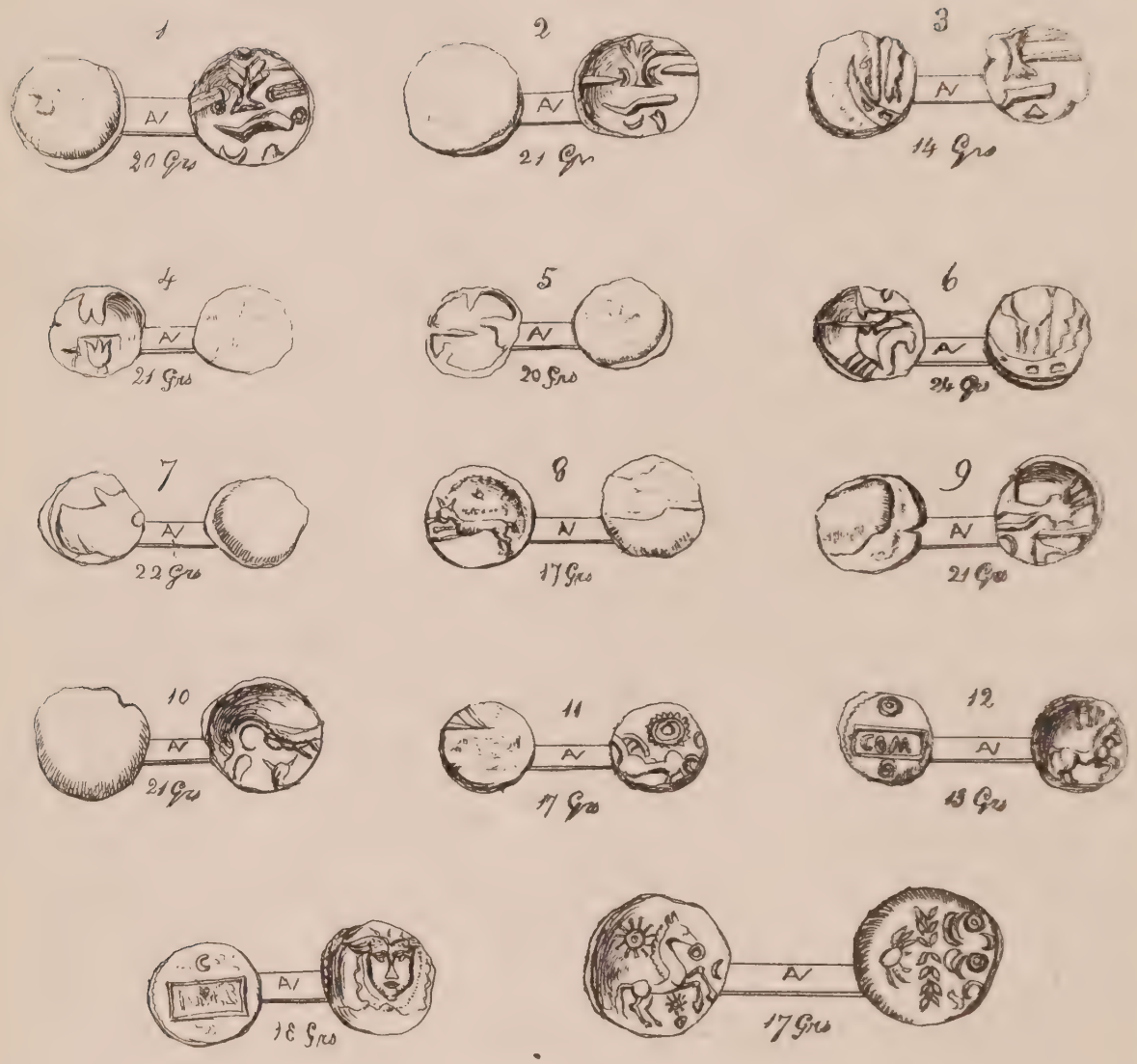
* In Mr. Crow's collection, Feversham.
† *Revue Numismatique*, 1840, p. 226.

These sceattas are of the greatest importance towards determining the epoch of these interments, many of which are evidently of a much later date than has been generally supposed.

Mr. Akerman observes, "The letters TICA on figs. 14 and 15, may be a proper name; but whether of a prince, an ecclesiastic, or a moneyer, it is difficult to determine. The name of *Tycca* is subscribed to a charter of Ecgberht, king of Kent, in the *Codex Diplomaticus Ævi Saxonici*, No. clx. p. 193, —'signum manus Tyccan.' It is extremely probable that Canterbury was the place of mintage of these coins, and that Tycca was an ecclesiastic there."*

* *Proceedings of the Numismatic Society*, p. 89, in No. XX. of the *Numismatic Chronicle*, and *Journal of the Numismatic Society*; also *Archæologia*, vol. xxx. p. 56.

SUSSEX.



FOVND AT BOGNOR- SVSSEX.



FOUND AT ALFRISTON- SVSSEX

C.R. Smith fecit.

GOLD BRITISH, OR GAULIC COINS,

FOUND

AT BOGNOR AND ALFRISTON IN SUSSEX.

Plate VII.

The whole of those found at Bognor were picked up on the sea-coast: most of them were possessed by Mr. R. Elliott, of Chichester, and exhibited by him to the Numismatic Society.*

Excepting figs. 12 and 13, the types are common to England, France, Germany, and Belgium; and, from the vast numbers continually occurring, must have formed no inconsiderable portion of the currency in these parts of Europe. So abundant are they along the coast of France, as to be sold for little more than their weight in gold: and they are, in fact, frequently melted by the goldsmiths.

Fig. 10 is an uncommon variety; fig. 12, also rare, is engraved in Plate VIII. of Lelewel's *Types Gaulois*. In this excellent work p. 244, will be found a list of many varieties of this type, reading COM. COMF. EPPI.COM., and others with the word EPILLVS and its abbreviations, often connected with the former, which had been published in Camden, Conbreuse, Taylor Combe, Mionnet, Akerman, M. de Lagoy, &c. To these may be added, fig. 7, Plate V., and fig. 2, Plate VII. Fig. 13, hitherto unpublished. The letters within the label on the obverse, although more visible than they are represented in the etching, are too indistinct to be identified; but, from the resemblance of the obverse to that of fig. 12, as well as from accordance

* Proceedings of the Numismatic Society, 1842, p. 38. These coins are now in Mr. Cuff's cabinet.

in weight, it would seem to be of the same class. On the reverse, a winged head of Medusa, of good workmanship.

The four gold coins found at Alfriston, were made public, for the first time, at a meeting of the Numismatic Society, in December 1841.*

Three of them, figs. 1, 2, and 3, are types previously unknown. In the spring of the present year, a specimen in brass, resembling fig. 1, was found in the immediate vicinity of Winchester.†

The comparative late epoch of the various coins of the COM type, may be inferred from the usual good fabrication they exhibit, combined with considerable elegance and variety of design. In examining the coins under consideration, it will be perceived, that figs. 1 and 2 come under this general rule; but that figs. 3 and 4 are of the rude and primitive type of the disjointed horse. The letters TIN beneath the horseman in the first two, are associated with the badly executed type of fig. 3; but it is not thence to be inferred that this specimen was fabricated at an earlier period. The fact of the coins having been found together, proves their coæval circulation in Britain: and their equal weight, and similarity of inscription, determine them to be of one and the same class. The apparent anomaly of the letters TIN appearing on specimens of such unequal workmanship of type, may be explained, by considering, that, at whatever period they were minted, it was probably during a transition from a rude imitation of Greek models, to an improved style, generated perhaps, by intercourse with the Romans; and convenience may have been consulted, in adding this new distinctive inscription to old dies.

* Proceedings Num. Soc. 1841, p. 38. These coins were then the property of Mr. C. Brooker.

† In the possession of Mr. W. B. Bradfield.

These are strong reasons why these coins should be assigned to Commius, the powerful Gaulish chieftain, who makes so conspicuous and honourable a figure in Cæsar's Commentaries on the Gaulish war. The influence of Commius in Britain was so great, that he was deputed legate to the Britons by Cæsar. He subsequently appears as a mediator on behalf of Cassibelaunus, and afterwards was entrusted with a body of horse to keep the Menapii in check, while Cæsar marched against the insurgent Treviri. For his services to the Romans, Commius was not merely made king of the Atrebates; but his state was restored to its ancient rights and privileges, exempted from all tribute, and extended, by the addition to its territories of the country of the Morini. In the general rising against the Roman usurpation, Commius, whose influence and authority appear not to have been confined to the states under his immediate rule, was elected one of the commanders in chief of the Gaulish forces. Less power than he possessed, would be sufficient to countenance the probability of coins having been struck under his rule, and in his name, in Britain as well as in Gaul. At the same time, it must be owned, that this appropriation of the coins in question cannot be considered as decisive: yet we may hope, that the gathering into one view delineations of all the known varieties preserved abroad, as well as in England, will afford better means for comparison, critical research, and more decisive conclusions.

The word *Tin*, in the ancient Welsh language, appears to have been synonymous with *Dun*, a hill, which enters into the composition of the names of various places in Gaul and Britain.

In the former country we have *Tincontium*, or *Tincollo*, and *Tinurtium;* in the latter, *Tintagium*, *Tinnocellum*, *Tindolana*, and *Tin Sylwy*, a mountain in Anglesey. In

Tincollo, occurring in the Itinerary of the Monk of Ravenna, the Gaulish *Tin* and Latin *Collis*, of like signification, are singularly combined: it is probable, however, that some of these names may have a different etymology.

Should the letters TIN upon figs. 1, 2 and 3, indicate a town or locality, we have no satisfactory reason for referring them to either of the above places, and must patiently await the discovery or publication of other coins with which comparison may be made, before appropriation can be safely attempted.



GALLO-ROMAN VOTIVE ALTAR

NOW A BAPTISMAL FONT

IN THE CHVRCH OF HALINGHEN

Pas de Calais.

GALLO-ROMAN VOTIVE ALTAR,

NOW A BAPTISMAL FONT IN THE CHURCH OF HALINGHEN, PAS DE CALAIS.

The altar here represented is the subject of a paper by Mons. L. de Givenchy, published in the Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of the Morini.* M. Henry, author of a work on the Boulonnais, interprets the words, *Jovi eideo*, to signify, "to Jupiter, protector of the Harvests," because, he says, the Celtic word, EID, means "corn;" but, as M. L. de Givenchy observes, it is not probable the Romans would borrow words from a foreign language for such a purpose. Millin† thinks that the upper part of the altar has been separated, and the inscription, as it originally stood, rendered imperfect. That instead of *Eideo Jovi*, it would read, *Et Deo Jovi*, proving, as he states, that the altar was dedicated to more than one divinity.

M. de Givenchy reads the inscription thus:

EIDEO IOVI
VICVS
DOLVCENS
CVVITAL
PRESC.

"The village of Dolucens has consecrated [this altar] to the Idæan Jupiter, during the magistracy of C. V. Vitalis."

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* Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires de la Morinie, tom. ii. p. 181.

† Monumens Antiques, Inédits ou Nouvellement Expliqués, tom. i. p. 259.

During the last autumn, a personal examination which I made, convinced me of the error of Millin, and of the correctness of M. de Givenchy's reading of the word *Eideo*. Throughout the Iliad, Jupiter is associated with Mount Ida, as well as with Olympus. Idæus is one of the many surnames given to that deity; and in this instance its application may have been suggested by the locality; for the locality, being the summit of a hill, possibly may have been fixed on as the most suitable situation for the worship of the Idæan Jupiter.

This appears to be the only instance on record of such a place as "*Vicus Dolucens*," while there seems to be an analogy between the word "*Dolucens*," and that of *Dolichenus*, *Dolochenus*, or *Dolychenus*, occurring in monumental inscriptions, chiefly as a surname of Jupiter.

Montfaucon* gives two inscriptions, one of which was found at Marseilles, and passed into the cabinet of the duke of Wirtemberg. The inscription is on the pedestal of a group, consisting of an armed figure standing on the back of a bull, beneath which is an eagle.

DEO.DOLICHENIO.
OCT.PATERNVS.EX.IVSSV.EIVS.PRO.SALVTE
SVA.ET.SVORVM.

Camden has published one, found in 1654, at St. Julian's, near Caerleon.

IOVI.O.M.DOLICHV
I.ON.°.AEMILIANVS
CALPVRNIVS
RVFILIANVS EC
AVGVSTORVM
MONITV.

And two, to the same divinity, will be found in Horsley's "*Britannia Romana*."

* Tom. i, Pl. xviii., p. 50.

Reinesius* gives the following inscription, found at Rome.

IOVI.OPTIMO.MAXIMO.DOLYCHENO.
VBI.FERRVM.NASCITVR.C.SEMPRO.
NIVS.RECTVS.CENT.VII.FRVMENTARIVS
D.D.

The *Doliche*, which gives the name of *Dolychenus* to Jupiter, was most probably the town of that name in Macedonia, a country which, Strabo says, abounded in iron; and to this *Doliche*, the words in the last inscription, "*Ubi Ferrum Nascitur*," "where iron is produced," seem more applicable, than to *Dolichene*, a city of Commagene, in Asia; whence, according to Stephanus,† this name was derived.

The name of *Dolucens*, it is not improbable, may have been introduced into Gaul by some Greek migratory tribe, who, in the rough and sterile tract of hilly land between Montreuil and Boulogne, may have been reminded of their native country, and from some features of resemblance, thus named their new settlement.

There was a *Vicus Dolens* in the province of Biturica, mentioned repeatedly by Gregory of Tours,‡ but it is not probable it could be identical with that in the inscription, which most likely refers to some settlement in the neighbourhood of the present village of Halinghen.

There is a descrepancy in my reading of the last line with that of M. de Givenchy, who reads it PRES. C, *Præses curavit.* I copied it with care: a friend who was with me

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* Syntagma Inscript. Antiq. Cl. I. n. xv.

† ΠΕΡΙ ΠΟΛΕΩΝ, edit. Tho. de Pinedo, p. 242.

‡ Britanni de Biturica à Gotthis expulsi sunt, multis apud *Dolensem vicum* peremptis. — *Hist. Francorum,* lib. ii., cap. xviii. The commentator of Gregory says, the name can be traced in that of the monastery, commonly called *Bourg de Deols.*

made also a drawing, and we agree in reading the third letter an I. I was more than ordinarily careful, being aware that M. de Givenchy had questioned Millin's accuracy. If I am correct, the word is *Priscus*, the surname of the person under whose superintendence this altar was erected.

The word *Halinghen*, signifying "a consecrated place," strengthens the supposition that the altar remains on the site for which it was originally destined, having supplanted it may be, some Celtic object of adoration, as, in turn, itself has been adapted to the usages of a new faith, being at the present day a baptismal font.

The altar, a cube of sandstone of about two feet supported by masonry, stands on the west side of the church; a building of small size and unattractive appearance, but evidently of considerable antiquity, although recent reparations and whitewashing give it a modern air and almost conceal the remains of sculptures which, here and there, may with difficulty be traced.

























ROMAN URNS & VASES FOUND AT STROOD IN KENT.

H.W. del. ORS. sculp.

IN THE POSSESSION OF Mr H. WICKHAM



1, 2, 3, 4, 5, half Size

6, 7, 8, 9, 10 actual size

ROMAN SEPULCHRAL REMAINS

FOUND AT STROOD, IN KENT.

Plates IX. X. and XI.

The objects depicted in Plates ix. x. and xi. form the major part of a collection made by Mr. Humphrey Wickham in 1838-9, from a field called Church-field situate on the banks of the Medway, between the town of Strood and the Temple Farm, and opposite the castle of Rochester. They were obtained during the progress of excavations for foundations of cottages, and for brick earth.

This discovery, of no small interest to the Antiquary, brings to light a burial-place of the inhabitants of the station Durobrivæ, which occupied the site of the town of Rochester, and probably included in its limits a portion of the Strood side of the Medway. It also affords an example of the general mode of sepulture of the Romano-Britons; and, in furnishing materials for illustrating customs, habits, and arts, contributes something towards the history of the people of Britain at a period when written records are few and brief.

The urns and vases,* were found deposited in groups of three or four, at from two to four feet beneath the surface of the ground, which, it may be remarked, bore marks of having been lowered about two feet, at some former period. The larger kinds, with wide mouths, in almost every instance contained calcined human bones, and within, or close to them, were beads in jet, glass, and coloured clay, rings,

* See Plates ix. and x.—Scale, one inch to a foot.

armillæ, ligulæ, and fibulæ in bronze, bone pins, and a well-worked pendent ornament in jet. Skeletons were also found, and near them lay fragments of iron, iron nails of a large size much oxidised, and wooden rings, indicating that, at least in some instances, the corpses had been buried in wooden coffins.

Several hundreds of coins were also discovered, scattered throughout the line of interment among the urns and skeletons. The earliest of these is of Antonia; the latest of Gratianus; and, with the exception of a few base denarii, they are all in brass. There are but few specimens before Vespasianus; those of the Antonini and the Faustinæ are numerous, as are also the small brass of Carausius, Allectus, and the Constantine family. The coins of the later emperors are in general well preserved; those of earlier periods had evidently been long in circulation.*

The vases in various coloured clays and of a variety of pattern, possess, in a greater or less degree, that beauty of form which is inseparable even from the coarsest and commonest works of ancient art. They doubtless formed part of the household stock of the persons whose remains they accompanied to the grave, and have, for so many centuries, survived. Indeed, it seems probable that the vessels used for funeral ceremonies, were, in almost all instances, those in common use for domestic purposes. Exceptions to this appropriation would not be likely often to occur in a province so remote as Britain from the seat of power and luxury.

Fictile vases, such as those found at Strood, were manufactured in Britain. The discoveries made by Mr. Artis,

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* A descriptive catalogue of the coins is published in the proceedings of the Numismatic Society.—Num. Chron. vol. ii. p. 112.



SEPULCHRAL URNS FOUND AT STROOD IN KENT.

near Caistor in Northamptonshire,* of potter's furnaces in which vessels were found as arranged by the makers for baking, demonstrate the fact; the specimens figured by Mr. Artis agree precisely with others discovered in various parts of England as well as at the locality under consideration; while, nearer home, and only a few miles from the Strood burial-place, indisputable evidences prove the existence of the *débris* of extensive Roman potteries on the banks of the Medway, which factories may have furnished not only the neighbouring districts, but also remote parts of Britain. The remains of the productions of these potteries are to be observed throughout the Upchurch Marshes, and in the creeks and marshes between Stangate creek and Lower Halstowe.† The identity of the vessels from these localities with the specimens found at Strood, as well as in other parts of England, is manifest by comparison.

The bright red kind pl. x. figg. 2, 8, 9, 21, commonly known by the term 'Samian,' it seems equally clear was of foreign manufacture. It is with good reason believed to be identical with the ware described by Pliny, as used for purposes of the table;‡ several places are named by that author, as producing it, the nearest of which to Britain, is Saguntum in Spain. This variety is of a very superior description, often richly embossed with mythological and fanciful designs, and is comparatively rare.

The ornament or bulla, in jet, see pl. xi. fig. 5, was found appended to a bronze ring, and had been probably

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* "Durobrivæ of Antoninus Identified." Plates. London, 1823. Unfortunately the plates of the numerous and interesting remains discovered by Mr. Artis, have no accompanying text, a deficiency detracting from their utility, and which does injustice to the zeal and ability of the author.

† Archæologia, vol. xxix. p. 223.

‡ Nat. Hist. lib. xxxv. cap. 12.

worn round the neck as an amulet or charm. A sketch of a similarly worked piece of jet, occurs in a manuscript volume sold at Walpole's sale.* The head, winged and surrounded with snakes, appears to be intended for that of Medusa. Jet (gagates) was held in high estimation by the Romans, and that exported from Britain† was much prized. Beda also mentions the British jet as being in his time both abundant and good.‡

The beads in jet, glass, and coloured clays, may also have been made in Britain, although from the circumstance of such as those in the last mentioned material being found in the topes of Northern India, an Eastern origin is suggested. A large quantity from the tumuli in eastern Kent, explored by Douglas, are preserved in the museum of the Rev. Dr. Faussett of Heppington.

As already remarked, the large iron nails indicate that some of the corpses had been enclosed in wooden coffins. Iron nails are often noticed in sepulchral interments both with skeletons, and with urns containing burnt bones. In the latter case, they are usually accompanied by vestiges of wooden boxes or frames for protecting the urns, often of glass. Coffins of wood as well as of stone and lead were used by the Romans, and the numerous instances in which they have been found in juxtaposition with urns of calcined bones, prove that cremation, and interment of the corpse entire, were practised simultaneously.

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* By J. Martin, of Thetford. No. 48. Sixth day's sale.

† Solinus. cap. 22.

‡ Gagatem plurimum optimumque. Hist. lib. 1. c. 1. Pliny says it derives its name from a town and river in Lycia, called Gages, and that it was used for a variety of complaints, and by magicians in sorceries. Nat. Hist. lib. xxxvi. cap. 19.

It was a custom of the ancients from the remotest times, to bury with their dead, weapons of war, ornaments, and other valuables, the numerous references to which, made by the Greek and Roman authors, as well as to the importance attached to funeral ceremonies, it is needless to cite; the practice seems to have been common to all ages and people both barbarous and civilised. With the wealthy were interred, vases in gold, silver, and glass, jewels and garments of cost, "vestes ostroque auroque rigentes,"* and coins in the precious metals, while the humbler classes deposited earthen vases and such little objects as had been used or valued by their departed relatives.

Coins were buried with the dead, in conformity with a superstitious belief that they would expedite the passage of the soul across the lake in Hades; the magic power of money in all connections with human life originated this custom: in worldly matters it was as it now is, almost the only passport to place and honour; and thus it was inferred that the soul of the man who by chance had not received the rites of burial, and in whose mouth no fee for the ferryman of the Stygian lake had been placed,† would wander hopelessly on its banks, while decent interment and a small brass coin would obviate any disagreeable inquiries that Charon might else be inclined to make, as to the merit or claims of the applicant. This custom of burying valuables and coins with the dead is by no means extinct; the humbler Irish will pawn their clothes

* Æneid. Lib. xi. l. 71. Among the bones in some glass urns found at Box Lane, in 1837, were portions of gold tissue, a fact not mentioned in a report furnished to the Society of Antiquaries. Archæologia, vol. xxvii. p. 434.

† "Nec habet quem porrigat ore trientem." Juvenal. Sat. iii. l. 267.

to provide fresh pieces of money to throw into the coffins of their departed friends, and Mr. O'Connell has publicly declared his intention of having his cap of state buried with him.

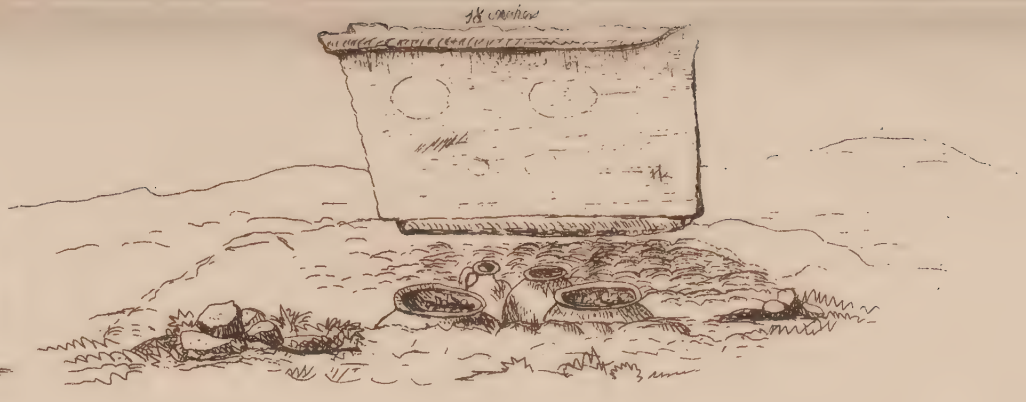
The result of our observations is, that this burial-place appertained to the station of Durobrivæ, and, as the coins demonstrate, was used during the greater part of the period of the Roman rule in Britain. At first coins of the Constantine family, and of subsequent emperors, were almost exclusively procured; as the excavation extended, those of Carausius and Allectus were chiefly met with; a further progress of the work brought to light chiefly the coins of Commodus, Aurelius, Verus, and the Faustinæ, and lastly were obtained those of the earlier emperors. The various objects, of little intrinsic worth, shew that the cemetery was used only by the humbler classes. Lastly, its situation is an evidence in favour of the supposition, that the present road is on the line of the Roman road leading by Vagniacæ to Londinum.

For comparison is given a plate of sepulchral vessels, found in 1821, in a Roman cemetery, or *ustrinum*, at Litlington near Royston, an interesting account of which, by Mr. A. J. Kempe, F. S. A., is published in the Archæologia.* Similar groupings of urns were noticed at the Strood burial-place; and they afford a good illustration of the uniformity of arrangement generally adhered to by the Romans in interments of this description. Mr. Kempe remarks, "in the mode of their inclosure there was, however, some variation. A roof tile sometimes covered the whole deposit;† sometimes a sort of square *septum* of roof

* Vol. xxvi. The vessels and other remains are preserved in the library of Clare College, Cambridge.

† See plate xii. fig. 1.

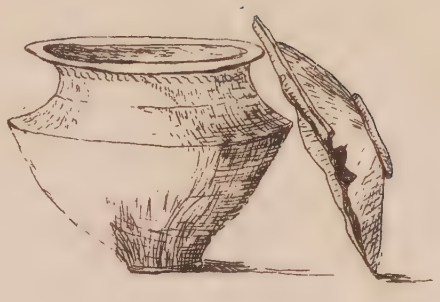


















SEPULCHRAL URNS &c. FOUND AT LITLINGTON CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

tiles environed it, or it had been surrounded with a little wall of flints, or had been placed in a wooden box, the large nails and brass-work fastenings of which alone remained perfect."

The county of Kent abounds in Roman sepulchral remains, of which some of the more recently discovered were at Oare, Bapchild,* on the summit of the hill above Kit's Cot House, and in a wood near Maidstone. Apart from other considerations, their utility in a topographical point of view is obvious, as may be instanced in the discovery referred to at Oare, from which we were led to examine the neighbourhood, and eventually enabled to confirm our reasons for assigning to its vicinity the station Durolevum misplaced by former antiquaries.

Much of what we know of the Romano-Britons we collect from their graves. Those of the lower grades, from their comparative obscurity, have been less subjected to the vicissitudes of time and to human spoliation, than the more conspicuous monuments of the higher orders. In the south and eastern parts of England, the absence of sepulchral inscriptions is remarkable; it is less difficult to believe that they have been destroyed or removed at various times, than to suppose they never existed, especially when we meet with interments indicative of rank and wealth. In the county of Kent, for instance, the richest and most populated part of Britain, few, if any inscriptions have been discovered or placed on record, and on the sites of the Roman towns throughout England the number preserved is very small. There can be but little doubt of the greater portion having been destroyed by the various invaders to whom Britain was for centuries a prey after its

* Archæologia, vol. xxix. p. 220.

abandonment by the Romans, or converted by them as well as by our ancestors in the middle ages, into building materials, a practice proved by their occasional discovery in a mutilated state in the walls and foundations of old buildings.

But burial-places, such as those found at Strood and at Litlington, are discovered from time to time throughout England. Were other evidences wanting, they alone would testify to the populousness of Roman-Britain, as the abundance and diversity of the deposited household stuff enables us to infer that the owners were plentifully provided with the necessaries and comforts of life. These cemeteries are situated not merely in the vicinity of sites of towns and stations, and where we may suppose villages to have been, but also in fields and valleys and on the tops of hills, often in localities at the present day uninhabited; facts demonstrating the extended cultivation of the province of Britain, especially when it is considered through how many centuries the deposits have been disinterred and dispersed without record. Kent, as before observed, is particularly fertile in these remains, a strong proof of its advanced state of the civilization over other parts of Britain, as mentioned by Cæsar.* A map of this county, marked to indicate the sites of discoveries of Roman villas, farm-houses and burial-places would strikingly illustrate this fact, and, in a future number of these tracts, I hope to be able to present one to the subscribers.

The contemplation of the relics of the nameless dead, who, at a stirring period of the history of our country, trod the ground which we tread, breathed the air which we breathe, and saw scenes which we see, give rise to a

* De Bello Gallico, lib. v. cap. 14.

train of melancholy yet pleasing reflections. The urns do not divulge the parentage of those whose relics they contain, the country, or the names, and are alike silent as to the virtues of the good, or the vices of the bad; but they tell the affection of the survivors in the little offerings mingled with the ashes—a tribute unavailing to the departed, yet soothing by an undefinable influence, the wounded feelings of the bereaved, more truly eloquent, more rational than the pompous and laboured epitaphs which at the present day crowd our churches and cemeteries with indiscriminate commemorations and laudations of the meritorious and the worthless.

Nor can we less admire the wisdom of the ancients in the wholesome custom of burning the corpse, and in seeking the green fields and hills, as receptacles of the dead, remote from the abodes of the living. The practice of burying within the precincts of towns is as offensive to public decency, as it is injurious to the health of the inhabitants. In London, it is proved to be one of the causes of fevers which yearly sweep off thousands, and yet our legislators permit the disgusting and pernicious custom with all its concomitant nuisances to remain unaltered and unchecked.

It is fortunate that the interesting antiquities found at Strood, have been rescued from the fate that usually befalls similar discoveries, and that, preserved by intelligent individuals, they are rendered accessible and available to scientific research.* In nine cases out of ten, they are

* Besides the collection made by Mr. Humphrey Wickham, some urns and coins are in the possession of Mr. Stephen Steele, of Strood, and Mr. W. J. Charlton, of Rochester, to whom I repeat my thanks for permission to inspect them. To Mr. W. F. Harrison, of Rochester, I am also much obliged for friendly assistance rendered me on the occasion of my first visit to Strood.

either broken up on the spot or thrown away as worthless, or, if allowed house-room as a nine-days' wonder, are eventually dispersed and lost. Should some of the more sightly objects find place in a museum, they are generally unaccompanied by that detail of facts and circumstances attending their discovery, which is essential to their proper appreciation.

All who have entered upon antiquarian research with the slightest degree of earnestness, must have more or less cause to complain of the general neglect with which at the present day, as well as in past ages, the antiquities of our country have been treated, and the little regard that is paid to discoveries of works of ancient art, as well as unconcern for the preservation of many of our national monuments, which throughout the kingdom are daily consigned to piece-meal or wholesale destruction. Their utility in illustrating history and the arts is admitted by all right-minded and educated people, and yet they are gradually disappearing—a sacrifice to ignorance or lucre. The Druidical or Celtic piles; the works of the Roman epoch, walls, fortresses, villas and pavements; the castles, abbeys, and churches of the middle ages, have, through long centuries been at the mercy of a foe, more ruthless and inexorable than time; and in many cases have disappeared from the face of our land. Among those who have been led to think on or examine these works of our ancestors, who, during his own brief experience, could not furnish many examples of wanton or needless destruction of buildings or remains, which might have been preserved and rendered subservient to illustrating the history of national manners, customs or events? Can we read any work on antiquarian research, without witnessing the author's expressions of regret at the want of some system of

better protection of existing ancient remains; or can we notice any newspaper report of a discovery of antiquities unaccompanied with a complaint of their dispersion; or of some vexatious impediment being opposed to their preservation? In short, we daily hear the love of our country inculcated, and are taught to esteem its institutions, while the monuments which serve essentially to illustrate their history are allowed to be desecrated, and overturned.

Some speedy and extensive measure for the better conservation of our national antiquities is desirable and due to the boasted intelligence of the age, but the subject is vast and intricate, and beset with difficulties. Still obstacles should not deter us from entering upon our investigation of the palpable evil, and from doing our best to remedy it. That which has not been tried cannot be said to have failed; and if we want an example in so laudable a task, to guide and cheer us on, we have only to look to France, and to read the *bulletins* of the *Comité Historique des Arts et Monumens*, and we shall be convinced, that what has been done for France, may be accomplished for England. We surely do not want influential and enlightened men, who would be disposed to aid, or sanction a scheme, for the preservation of our national monuments, on a grand and comprehensive scale. So laudable an enterprise, it is presumed, if fairly set forth, and its necessity made evident, would be tolerated, if not supported, by government; and there are strong hopes, that were an association organised for this purpose, it would be encouraged by public approbation and speedy success. It is not to be supposed, that the people who are destroyers of ancient remains are, in heart and soul, bad men; probably they only need that instruction which should teach their true value and

importance; and it is even likely, that when the mischief they perpetrate is set properly before their understanding or their fears, they may be induced to protect and preserve the works of past ages, over which chance may have given them temporary control.

In seeking a remedy, the first step would be to shew the existence of the evil; to accumulate instances of the destruction of ancient remains within the memory of man, or even within the last twenty or ten years; to have them authenticated, printed and widely circulated. The very fact of such a preliminary proceeding of an association being known, would produce a beneficial effect; and exposure would often deter those who, from want of principle or of good taste, unscrupulously demolish and destroy. It is not every man who is proof against public scorn and derision.

The magnitude of the grievance complained of is not even suspected by those whose station in society might enable them to rectify it. Their answer to an application for assistance, would probably be to the effect of their doubting the existence, at the present day, of a disposition to destroy that which most men profess to admire. The publication of a few, from among the many facts which present themselves, would dispel their scepticism. We might instance, for example, the overturning of edifices which one would imagine by right should never be subjected to the power of individuals who, for local or private purposes, may wish their removal. Ecclesiastical buildings surely are public property, the property of past and future ages as well as of the present; and their existence or destruction ought not to be decided by such reasons as would be advanced for the pulling down of a shop or warehouse: it should be the duty of government at least to provide

some competent tribunal to decide on so serious a question as that of their demolition. And yet it can be shewn that even in the City of London, within the last few years, several ancient churches have been needlessly destroyed. It can be proved that, at the coronation of George the Fourth, the fine monument of Anne of Denmark Queen of James the First, Great Britain's Solomon, was at one fell swoop pulled down and carted away. Its choice marble columns and other statuary were long exposed for sale in a mason's yard near the Wooden Bridge at Pimlico! This superb monument is the subject of one of the finely engraved plates in Dart's History of Westminster Abbey. It can be proved that, in the same sacred edifice, at a date not more or less remote than that of the last coronation, the splendid monumental brass of John of Salisbury was torn up and stolen! It can be proved that another kind of monument, the records of the City of London, have been in part sold out of the Guildhall itself for *waste paper!* And, moreover, it can be proved that, in the month of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty three, on the twenty-ninth day of that month, in the afternoon of that day, the Court of Common Council resigned the Old City Wall on Tower Hill, the boundary wall of the City, associated with a thousand events in the history of London—this wall, with unblushing coolness and presumption, the Council resigned to be pulled down!

Published details of facts such as these, which present themselves at hand from a long list, would rouse into activity the slumbering power of those whose duty it is to put a stop to such outrages; the perpetrators would be checked, and a better state of things would be induced and established.

At present, but few of the many instances of destruction of ancient remains that yearly occur are noticed, because the objects themselves are often as little known as protected.

One of the first measures of an association for the conservation of monuments would be, to obtain as accurate an account as possible of every description throughout the United Kingdom which are yet remaining; and next, to devise means for their preservation. In many cases, the strong arm of government should be resorted to, to make persons to whom they are entrusted responsible for their safety. Had Deans and Chapters been liable to heavy penalties for the demolition of church property, the spoliation and plunder, referred to above, would never have been committed. If the Exchequer Records, which were mutilated and sold by tons' weight, and those of the City of London sold out of Guildhall, had been catalogued, arranged and published, so that their value could have been appreciated and their abstraction instantly detected, their security would have been ensured; but until this is effected, peculation and ignorance will be as mischievously employed as they now are and have been.

LIST OF COINS FOUND AT STROOD.

	1 B.	2 B.	3 B.	No.
Antonia	—	1	—	1
Claudius	—	1	—	1
Nero	—	2	—	2
Vespasianus	—	10	—	10
Domitianus	1	11	—	12
Nerva	—	2	—	2
Trajanus	9	16	—	25
Hadrianus	18	12	—	30
Antoninus Pius	9	7	—	16
Faustina the elder	13	6	—	19
M. Aurelius	42	10	—	52
Faustina the younger	10	2	—	12
Lucius Verus	8	—	—	8
Lucilla	5	1	—	6
Commodus.	16	—	—	16
Crispina	1	—	—	1
Severus	1	—	—	1
Caracalla	2	1	—	3
Severus Alexander	2	—	—	2
Julia Mamaea	2	5	—	7
Gordianus Pius	2	1	—	3
Phillippus	—	1	—	1
Trajanus Decius	—	1	1	2
Gallienus*	—	—	20	20
Salonina*	—	—	2	2
Postumus*	1	1	3	5
Victorinus	—	—	24	24
Carried forward				283

	1 B.	2 B.	3 B.	No.
Brought forward				283
The Tetrici	—	—	20	20
Claudius Gothicus	—	—	50	50
Quintillus	—	—	1	1
Aurelianus	—	—	3	3
Tacitus	—	—	1	1
Probus	—	—	1	1
Carus	—	—	1	1
Diocletianus	—	—	1	1
Maximianus	—	—	3	3
Carausius	—	—	28	28
Allectus	—	—	16	16
Constantius	—	—	1	1
Maximinus	—	2	1	3
Constantinus	—	—	34	34
Licinius	—	—	5	5
Crispus	—	—	7	7
Constantinus, jun.	—	—	12	12
Constantius, jun.	—	—	2	2
Magnentius	—	—	2	2
Julianus the second	—	—	1	1
Constans	—	—	3	3
Valens	—	—	3	3
Valentinianus	—	—	5	5
Gratianus	—	—	3	3
Defaced and illegible coins	20	30	70	120
Total				609

This list includes those coins found since May, 1839; many, from corrosion, are to be barely identified.

* A few of these are of billon.

SITE OF THE ROMAN BURIAL PLACE AT STROOD.

Plate XIII.

A. Spot at which the urns, coins, &c. were discovered.

B. Strood Church.

C. Rochester Castle.

D. Spot at which two small vessels and human remains were found in digging for the foundation of a building.

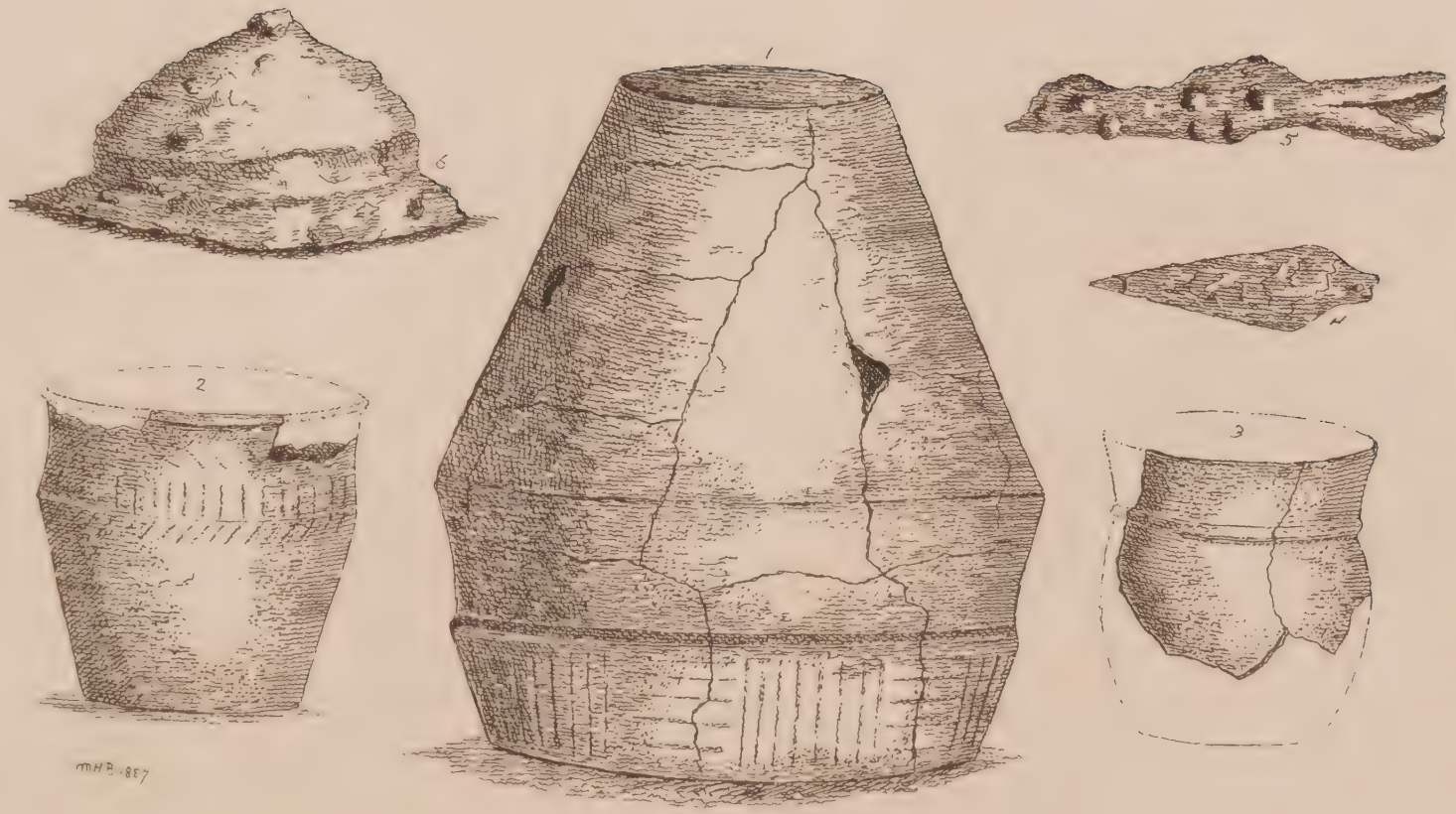
E. At this spot in digging the Thames and Medway Canal, about twenty years ago, portions of a pavement were found, and also several skeletons.

F. The Temple Farm-house.



SITE OF THE ROMAN BURIAL PLACE AT STROOD IN KENT

PL. XIV



WARWICKSHIRE ANTIQUITIES,

IN THE

COLLECTION OF MATTHEW HOLBECHE BLOXAM, ESQ., RUGBY.

Plate XIV.

The sepulchral antiquities here represented, were discovered in June, 1824, in a barrow at Oldbury, near Atherstone; opened under the superintendance of Mr. W. Hawkes, of the Eagle Foundry, Birmingham, and Mr. Bloxam.

Fig. 1, an urn found within a cist formed of rough stones, deposited with the mouth downwards. It was extremely friable, and in the removal fell to pieces, but the fragments have since been cemented. A second urn was also discovered in a similar position, but of the latter some small fragments could only be removed; fig. 2, a drinking cup; fig. 3, fragment of another drinking cup; fig. 4, the blade of a knife or dagger, of brass.

These were found in the centre of the barrow, at the depth of seven or eight feet from the summit.

Figs. 5 and 6, the iron head of a spear, and the iron boss, or umbo of a shield, both much oxidised; discovered with some human bones, at the distance of two feet, from the surface of the barrow, on the east side, accompanying a secondary interment, probably so late as the fourth or fifth century.

These remains are drawn on a scale of one fourth of the actual size.

Plate XV.

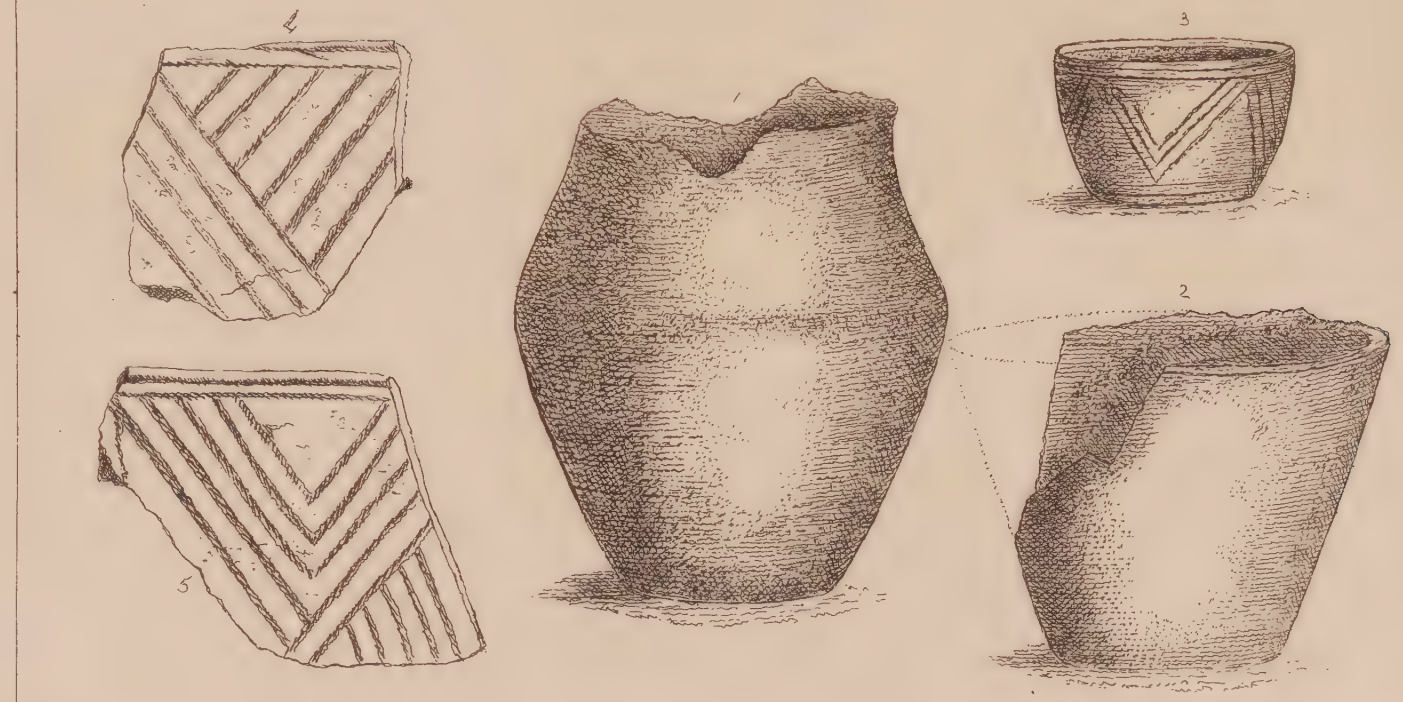
Fig. 1, a drinking cup of plain pottery, of the double cone-shape form; scale, one third of the actual size.

Fig. 2, another cup of the same kind of pottery, not quite perfect; scale, one third of the actual size.

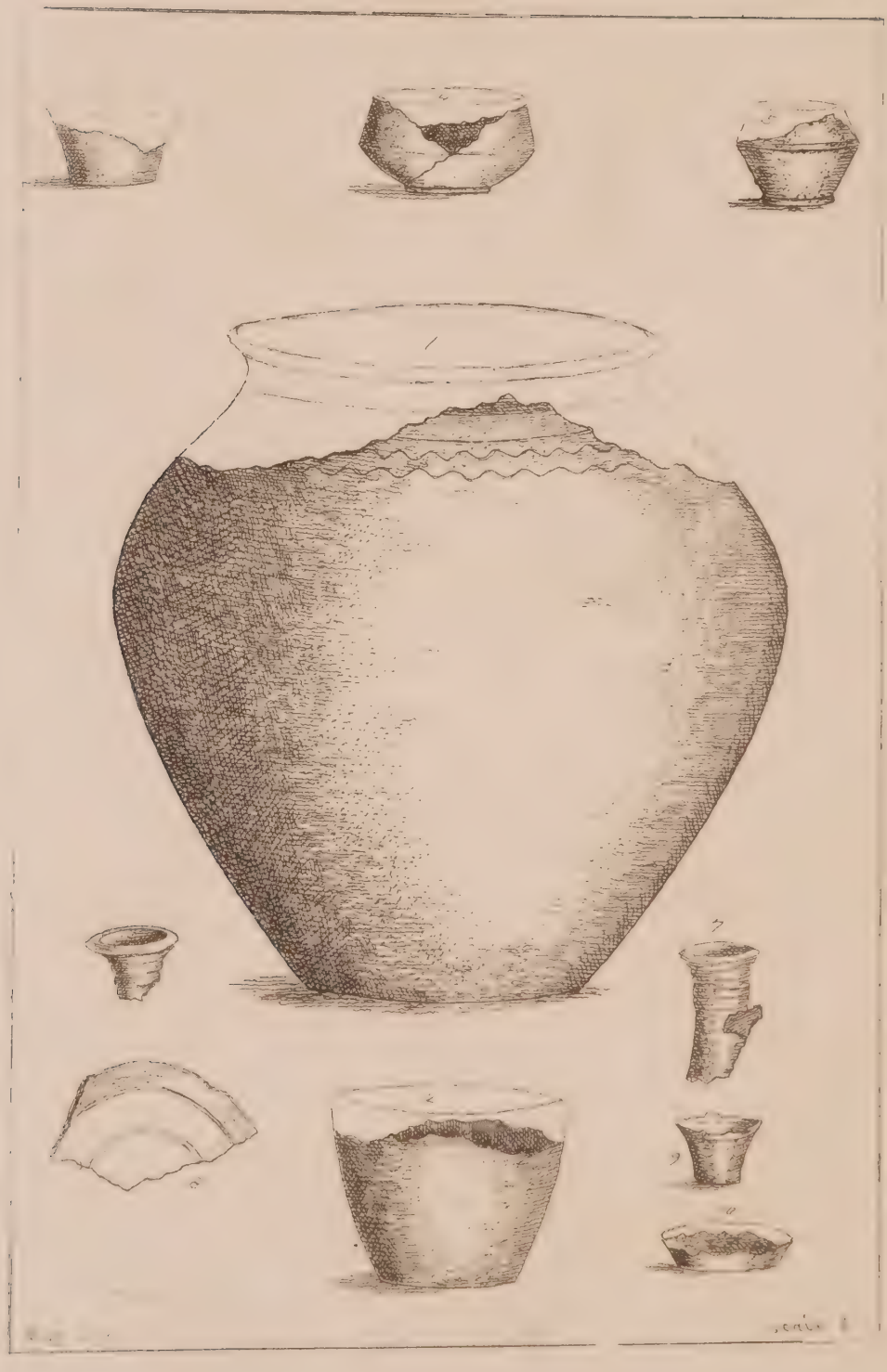
Fig. 3, a small cup rudely formed, and ornamented on the surface by scored lines; scale, one third of the actual size.

Figs. 4 and 5, fragments of a sepulchral urn, ornamented with scored lines; scale, one fourth of the actual size.

These were discovered at Brandon, when an ancient barrow was cut through, in forming the London and Birmingham Railway. The sepulchral urn was broken, and but two fragments were preserved. These, with the two larger drinking cups, are now in the collection of Mr. M. H. Bloxam. The smaller drinking cup, is in the possession of William Assheton, Esq., late of Brandon House, but now residing near Clithero, in Lancashire.



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Plate XVI.

ROMAN SEPULCHRAL REMAINS.

Fig. 1, urn of plain black pottery; fig. 2, bowl of black pottery; fig. 3, fragment of a cup of common lead-coloured pottery; fig. 4, fragment of a vessel of light red-coloured pottery; fig. 5, fragment of cup of lead-coloured pottery; figs. 6 and 7, fragments of necks and mouths of earthen vessels; fig. 8, fragment of a patera of the red glazed ware usually termed Samian; fig. 9, the bottom part of a vessel of common pottery; fig. 10, fragment of a small patera of common pottery.

These fragments, represented on a scale of one eighth of the actual size, were found in a Roman burial-place, in the parish of Churchover, adjoining the Watling-street road, and within the homestead of a well known public house called Cave's Inn, the reputed birth-place of Edward Cave, editor and proprietor of the *Gentleman's Magazine;* and the first literary patron of the lexicographer Dr. Johnson.

Plate XVII.

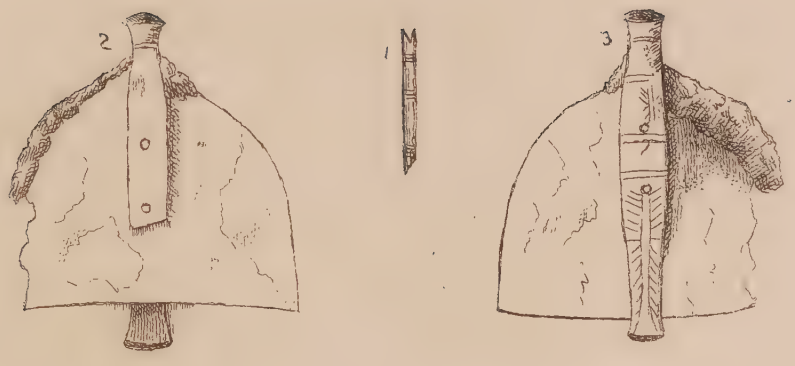
Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, fragments of embossed Samian ware; fig. 6, fibula in bronze; fig. 7, instrument in bronze; fig. 8, portion of a bronze ring; fig. 9, a flat white circular stone, with perforated hole in the centre; fig. 10, a small bone counter. Scale, half the actual size.

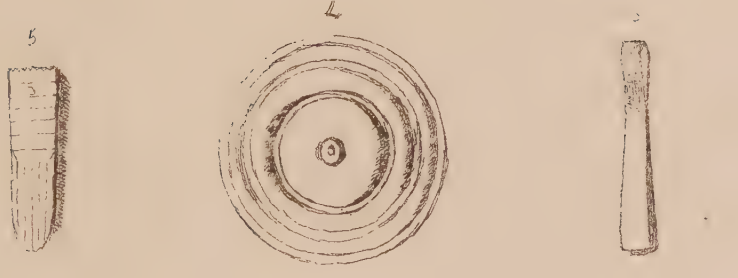
These were found at the Roman burial-place near Cave's Inn, with other fragments of the red glazed ware, both plain and embossed; a piece of thick flat glass of a greenish hue, and not very transparent; and a denarius of Nerva. They were accompanied by a smaller urn than that delineated in Plate XVI, being only ten inches high, but of the same globular form, and with a wide mouth.

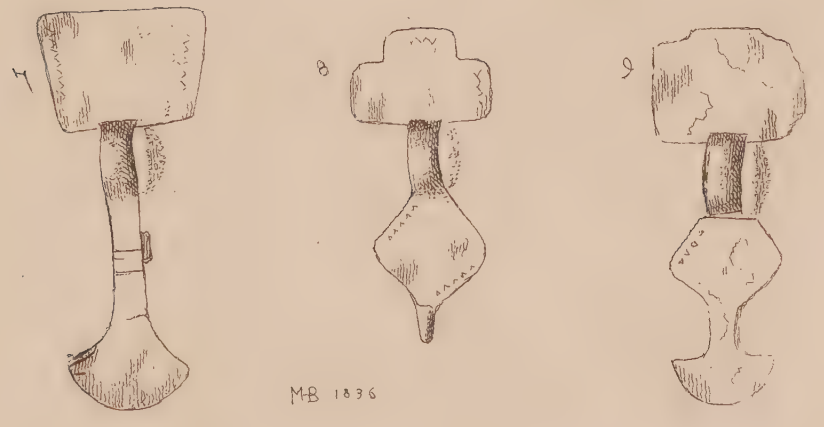
Plate XVIII.

Fig. 1, a brass tag; figs. 2 and 3, the front and under side of an article in brass, supposed to have been affixed to a sword belt; fig. 4, a circular fibula in brass, from which the settings have been removed; figs. 5 and 6, tweezers in brass; figs. 7, 8, and 9, fibulæ in brass. Scale, one half the actual size.

The above were discovered in a burial-place, which extended half a mile along the Watling-street road, in the parish of Churchover, near Bensford bridge. With them were other fibulæ, both of the circular and crucial form, clasps of silver, beads of glass, amber, and baked clay of variegated colours; an urn much ornamented, some drinking cups of half-baked pottery, an iron sword, with a cross bar at the extremity of the hilt, numerous javelin and spear heads, umbos, or bosses of shields, knives and buckles, all of iron.


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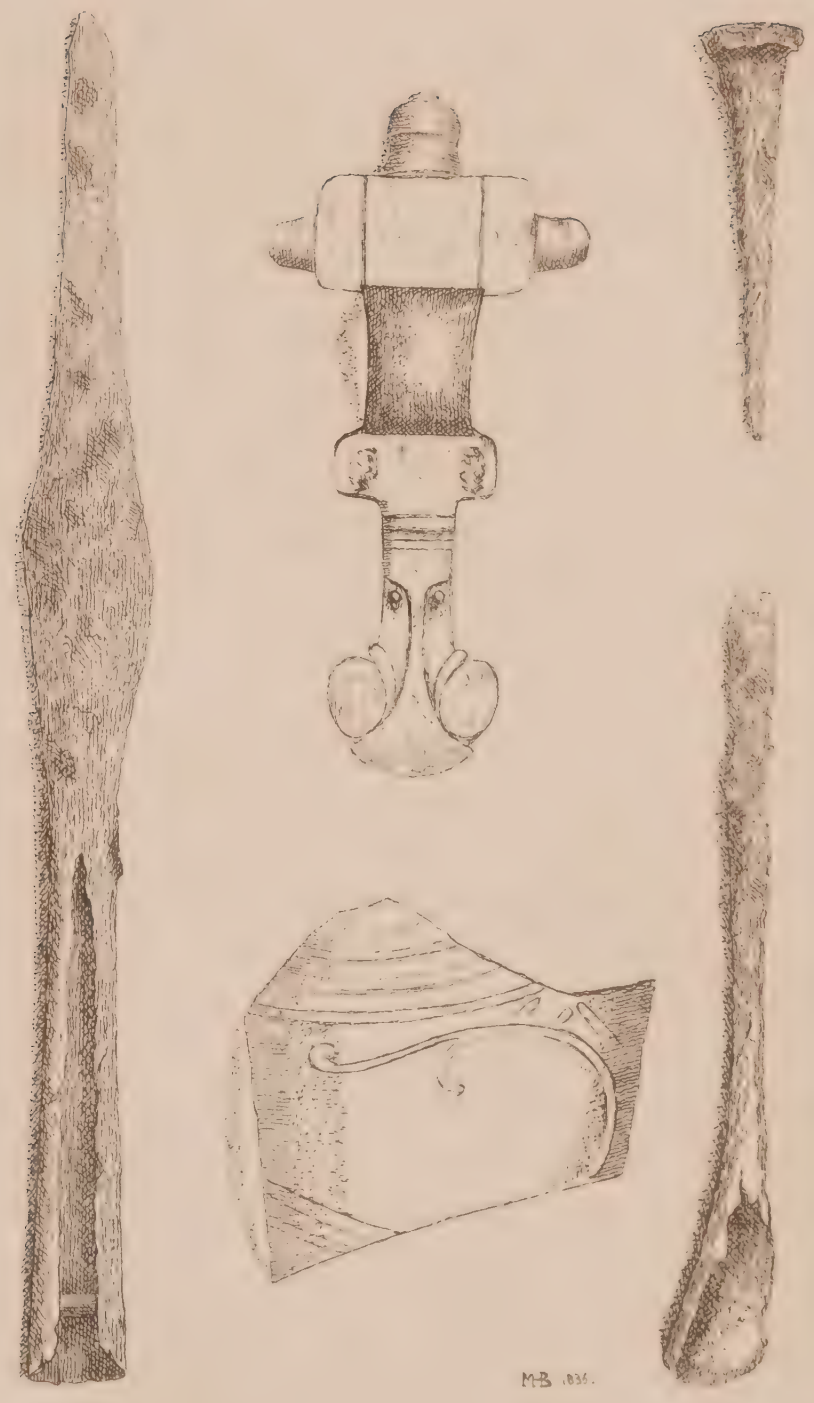

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Plate XIX.

Fig. 1, fibula in bronze; fig. 2, a fragment of light-brown pottery with a white scroll; fig. 3, a spear head in iron; fig. 4, an iron chisel with a socket for the handle; fig. 5, an iron nail. Scale, one half the actual size.

These objects were discovered on the site of a Roman station, on the Foss Road, at Princethorp, on the north bank of the Leam. This, Mr. Bloxam remarks, is clearly the station mentioned by Richard of Cirencester, in his 14th iter, as lying between the station Alauna, *Alcester*, and Vennonis, *High Cross;* from the latter this station is distant just twelve miles, with which the numerals set down by the historian Richard, though the name of the station is not particularised, exactly agree.

The six foregoing plates have been kindly placed at my service by Mr. Matthew Holbeche Bloxam, whose researches into the British and Romano-British antiquities of Warwickshire, and the architectural antiquities of England, are well known and appreciated. My obligation to him is enhanced by the permission granted me to make free use of the notes which accompanied the plates, all more or less valuable, and the result of experience, combined with intelligence and caution in deductions drawn from the facts and objects presented during his researches.

Plate XIV.—The contents of the Oldbury barrow, as represented on Plate XIV. are particularly interesting, as affording an example of two sepulchral deposits, made at epochs widely remote, and by people differing from each other in origin and habits.

The appearance of the barrow or tumulus, before it was opened, Mr. Bloxam states, was that of the common bowl-shape form, about twenty feet in diameter at the base, rising to a perpendicular height of about fifteen feet. At the distance of two feet from the surface, was found a small spear-head of iron (fig. 5), some bones, and the umbo of a shield (fig. 6). On approaching the centre of the barrow, indications of a cairn, or heap of loose stones, became apparent, the apex of which reached to within eighteen inches of the surface; this cairn was removed, and below, at the depth of between six and seven feet, two urns (fig. 1) were discovered, each deposited with the mouth downwards, in a cist of rough stones carefully constructed about it. Near to these, and by two smaller vases (figs. 2 and 3), lay the blade of a small dagger, or knife, which had a rivet or pin for the purpose of securing it to the haft. Some hedge nuts were also found at this depth, and two small chippings of flint.

The natural soil not having been reached, the excavation was continued, and at the depth of about eight feet from the surface, a third urn was found, deposited like the former, in a rude cist of stones, with the mouth downwards, over the burnt bones; close to this was a drinking cup, in an oblique position, with the mouth inclining downwards. No other discovery was made, though the excavation was continued till the natural soil became visible at the depth of about ten feet below the surface.

We here observe two interments, obviously made at

periods far remote from each other. Inverted urns, of rude work and of half-baked or sun-dried clay, ornamented with scored lines, punctured holes, or circular bands of indentations, indicate barrow deposits to be of the very earliest, that is to say, of British origin. They are the peculiar characteristics of those found throughout this country, remarkable also, for being usually unaccompanied by weapons of iron. The absence of metallic weapons either of iron or of bronze, would seem to be more general in the barrows in the west of England. Mr. Sydenham, whose able paper detailing the results of his examination of many in the south of Dorset, and illustrated by numerous drawings, has recently been laid before the Society of Antiquaries, states, in some of them, he has found urns precisely similar to fig. 1 of the Oldbury barrow, and, like that, placed with the mouth downwards. In the north of Dorset, Mr. Sydenham has also remarked, the urns appear of more elaborate work, and are occasionally accompanied by metallic articles.

The secondary interment, discovered towards the summit of the Oldbury barrow, is either late Romano-British or early Saxon. I am disposed to adopt the latter term, in reference to discoveries of skeletons, accompanied by swords or other weapons of iron, umbos of shields, large bronze silvered or gilt, cruciform fibulæ, usually ornamented with dragon-like or grotesque heads, or interlacing patterns, gold circular fibulæ set with stones, and adorned with rich filigree work, and urns totally differing from the rude early British, and from the Roman. For present illustration it will be sufficient to refer to the numerous sepulchral *vestigia* in the county of Kent, recorded in Douglas's *Nenia Britannica*, and in the volumes of the *Archæologia*.

The distinguishing features of the British barrows and the

Saxon tumuli, appear to be these:—the former exhibit more design and method, greater variety in construction, and are more isolated; the latter are usually more grouped, and of less dimensions, often scarcely elevated more than a foot or two above the surface of the earth.

Plates XVI. and XVII.—The various objects given in these Plates, were procured from the Roman burial-place near Cave's Inn, the discovery of which is recorded by Mr. Bloxam thus:—

It was accidentally laid open in excavating for gravel to repair the adjoining road. A vast number of interments were discovered within two or three feet of the surface; but very few of them by cremation have hitherto been found. One urn only, and that very large, has been discovered; with the other remains, however, were a vast quantity of fragments of cups and bowls, pateræ, or shallow saucers, portions of pitchers with narrow necks and mouths, and pieces of red Samian ware, some of them ornamentally embossed. No weapons of warfare were found, as the Romans did not bury arms with their dead; nor were there any ornaments, with the exception of a fibula, and a stylus. A denarius of Nerva, a piece of flat glass of a greenish hue, with a round edge, and a coarse-grained surface, a bone counter, and a circular perforated stone, were also picked out of the soil.

Plate XVIII.—The fibulæ and other objects here figured, were procured from a burial-place at Cestersover, about a mile from the site of that ancient settlement, between Bensford Bridge and the turnpike road leading from Rugby to Lutterworth. While the turnpike road was under repair, the labourers excavated a number of human skeletons which

lay buried in the centre, and on the sides, of the road, at a distance of from eighteen inches to two feet below the surface.

With these skeletons were found, weapons, appendages of dress, and female ornaments, umbos of shields, spear-heads, varying in size, and from six to fifteen inches in length with the wood of the shafts in the sockets, knives and buckles in iron, hooked instruments, fibulæ, both cross-shaped and circular, clasps, rings, tweezers, &c. The greater part were of brass, some few of silver. There were, also, beads, of amber, glass, and vitrified earth, variously coloured and shaped. One urn only was discovered; this was well burnt, had been turned by a lathe, was much ornamented, and contained a mass of ashes. Close to the urn lay an iron sword, and on the mouth of the urn lay a spear-head in iron, distinguished from the rest by having a narrow rim of brass round the socket. Several half-burnt friable drinking-cups, capable of containing about half a pint each, were also dug up.



From the order and regularity in which these remains lay, the length of road on which they were buried, as well as from the ornaments found with the skeletons of the females and children, Mr. Bloxam justly infers, that they were deposited during a long succession of years. From comparison, also, of the objects discovered, with arms and ornaments of a similar kind found elsewhere, he correctly attributes them to the fourth, fifth, or sixth century of the Christian era.

In this interment we find but few points of resemblance

with the Roman one at Strood, described in the preceding number of these tracts. Warlike weapons abound in that at Cestersover; none were found at Strood; the fibulæ, instead of being bow-shaped (see Plate XI.), are cruciform and circular; at the former place, no coins were found, and the shape and pattern of the urn (see the woodcut above) is totally different from either of the numerous specimens discovered in the Strood cemetery. In short, I think we may safely term the remains found at Cestersover, early Saxon.

In appropriating and classifying antiquities such as these under consideration, we can have no sure guides but experience and comparison. Without them, we must necessarily fall into innumerable errors; with their assistance, we are enabled to pronounce with confidence and certainty, vague and trifling as the evidence adduced may seem to the more superficial observer. Thus, this urn (see woodcut), if considered apart from the remains with which when brought to light, it was associated, would, to the practised eye, suggest for its origin an epoch close following the Roman, and for these reasons:—urns similarly ornamented are never found, contemporaneously deposited, with specimens of unquestionable Roman fabric; examples of later date are usually less globular, and the patterns, generally indented, are less elegant, though often more elaborate. But if we view the urn in connection with the objects found with it, namely, the sword, spear-heads, bosses of shields and ornaments, we are confirmed in our appropriation of these and similar works of ancient art, to the possessors of Britain in the ages immediately subsequent to the withdrawal of the Romans, a conclusion still further justified by consideration of locality and mode of interment.

The burial of weapons with the dead, not practised by the Romans, was a custom common to the northern nations. Tacitus, in his treatise on the manners of the Germans, states, that the bodies of their chiefs were burned with a certain kind of wood; no garments or perfumes were heaped on the funeral pile, and the remains were accompanied merely with the arms, and, in some instances, the favourite steed.* The weapons found buried with the remains of the northern tribes, whether in Germany, in France, or in England, accord with the description given of them by the same historian. When Tacitus wrote, the common weapon of the Germans was the *framea*, a short sharp-edged dirk or sword, in which may be recognized the prototype of the Anglo-Saxon *seax;* the broad sword was rarely used, but in process of time, when iron was more abundant, its use became more general. In England and France, as well as in the North, many of the weapons found in cemeteries of the fourth, fifth, and sixth centuries, seem identical with the *framea* or *seax;* the form and pattern also of the broad-swords such as those found at Cestersover and in other places, have a striking similitude to those depicted in early illuminated manuscripts, as used by the Saxons.

Bosses of shields help to confirm the appropriation of the remains under consideration to the people from the North of Europe. The shield, probably of wood and bound with iron, was in universal use among the ancient Germans. It was held in the highest estimation and reverence, was emblazoned with colours, and its preservation deemed so sacred, that he who abandoned his shield in battle, was

* "Funerum nulla ambitio: id solùm observatur, ut corpora clarorum virorum certis lignis crementur. Struem rogi nec vestibus, nec odoribus cumulant: sua cuique arma, quorumdam igni et equus adjicitur."—*De Mor. Germ.* cap. xxvii.

considered to have committed an unpardonable crime, and was debarred civil and political communion with his countrymen.* Of these shields, the bosses or disks, and portions of the iron frame-work, are all that can now be identified. In a cemetery discovered a few years since at Charney in France, among many knives and short swords, were the remains of bucklers, the disks, the iron bands and the handles being the only parts entire. As far as could be determined from the fragments, the shields appeared to have been round. The eastern part of the county of Kent has afforded numerous examples of Anglo-Saxon remains, which, in the main features, accord with those found at Cestersover.

In a locality called Barrow Furlong, on Marston Hill in the county of Northampton, there has lately been discovered a rather extensive burial-place, which has furnished a vast quantity of skeletons, accompanied with knives, spear-heads, bosses of shields, bucklers, fibulæ, both cruciform and circular, and beads, together with an urn, containing burnt bones and the fragments of a comb. The particulars of this discovery were communicated, in the spring of the present year, to the Society of Antiquaries, by the Rev. E. G. Walford of Chipping Warden. There is a general resemblance between the remains and those of Cestersover. The urn which contained the bones and comb, is here figured, and offers another example, in form and pattern, of deviation from the Roman or Romano-British urns. A coin of Carausius has been found in some subsequent excavations made in



* Tacitus, *De Mor. Germ.* cap. vi.

this cemetery. It has been noticed that Roman coins are often met with in sepulchral interments of a date far subsequent to the periods of their mintage. Many were found in the tomb of Childeric at Tourney. Douglas, in his *Nenia Britannica*, records several instances of Roman coins of the Higher Empire being discovered with those of the Merovingian epoch, in tumuli in Kent. A considerable period elapsed before the Anglo-Saxons attempted to strike coins of their own; during which time there can be little doubt of the Roman coins being in general use throughout Britain. The earliest Saxon coins appear to be the *sceattæ*, some of which (see Plate VI) were found in a tumulus on Breach Downs, and these probably were for some time chiefly confined to Kent, and did not, even there, supersede the Roman currency.

Plate XIX.—By the discovery of the antiquities given in this plate, together with other remains, Mr. Bloxam believes he is enabled to appropriate the station or *mansio* indicated, but not named, in the fourteenth iter of Richard of Cirencester, and he accordingly places it near Princethorpe on the Leam.

The bronze fibula is one of the class frequently found with remains of the fifth and sixth centuries. If the site of the presumed Roman station be in the locality suggested by Mr. Bloxam, it will be decided by the concurrence of various evidences, such as, distance from the nearest preceding and following stations, the natural features of the place, and the general character of the whole of the antiquities found. The deductions therefrom would not be controverted by the presence of objects of a date so recent as the above period; for, it is well-known, that there were incorporated with the Roman forces in Britain, especially in the later times, a great number of troops drawn from

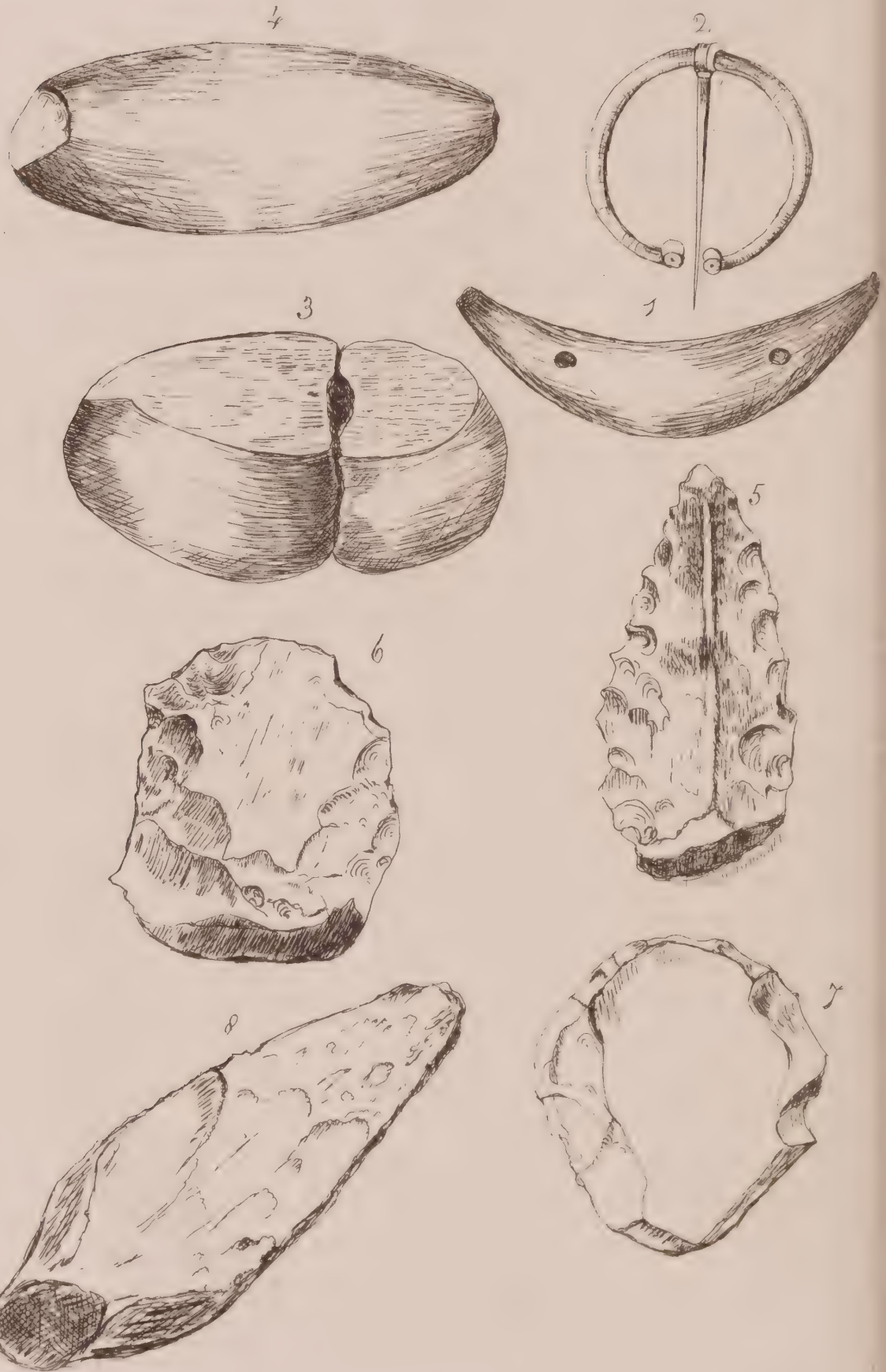
Gaul and the German states, who would naturally retain a certain degree of nationality in their personal costume and decorations, as well as in habits and customs, modified by, and adapted to, those of their more polished allies. Moreover, it is but reasonable to feel assured, that the Anglo-Saxons must have occupied the towns, fortresses, and buildings of the Romans, or adjoining sites, which would be selected, were it for no other inducement than that offered in materials for building, in the ruins of towns and houses devastated and overthrown. At Saint Marguerette, near Dieppe, M. Feret has lately found the remains of a Saxon building erected upon the ruins of a Roman villa. The variety of the weapons, implements, ornaments, utensils, &c., found during recent excavations, is extensive and interesting. There are decisive evidences of the overthrow of the original Roman villa, and of a partial restoration or re-building at some period not far subsequent, but the re-construction, as far as I could ascertain from the plans shown me by M. Feret, appears to have been effected without any regard to the former arrangement, as well as without appreciation of the graphical designs and pictorial effect of some beautiful tessellated pavements, over which walls have been built. The dates of this compound edifice are also illustrated by the objects just referred to, which are marked and decided in their character, and clearly referable to the two different epochs and people. M. Feret is preparing for the press a detailed account of this discovery, equally valuable to the antiquaries of both countries, and particularly so, should he be encouraged by the well-known liberality of the French government, and the societies emanating therefrom, to give ample plans and engravings.

In reference to Mr. Bloxam's researches, it is hoped he

will be induced to bring together into one view, the various other antiquities mentioned in the foregoing notes, and that antiquaries residing in distant parts of his county, will follow the laudable example he has set them, by attending to and recording such ancient remains as have been, or may be, discovered in their respective districts. To be sure, it may be urged, that investigations of this kind cannot be conducted without incurring considerable expense, which those who are the most willing, are often the least able, to bear. In England, unfortunately, nothing is done for the advancement of antiquarian science by the Government, and there are no public bodies to be applied to for those necessary funds which it is frequently beyond the power of individuals to command. In France, there are numerous local societies ever ready to grant assistance, and a central committee* appointed by the Government, with a liberal command of money to promote researches which aid in illustrating the history of the country. Within the last few weeks, a discovery of Roman urns took place about two miles east of Calais. Application was made by some gentlemen residing near the spot, to the Society of Antiquaries of the Morini, at Saint-Omer, and two hundred francs were immediately forwarded to defray the expense of excavating. The result of this enlightened co-operation is, that a vast quantity of Roman remains has been brought to light, interesting in themselves, and valuable in deciding some disputed points relative to the ancient topography of the locality. For general purposes in the discovery and conservation of works of ancient art, the central committee at Paris is never applied to in vain; by means of correspondents, and admirable regulations, its power and influence extends throughout France; it encourages and

* Comité Historique des Arts et Monumens.

rewards those who preserve, and blames those who neglect or destroy, ancient national monuments, the study and knowledge of which is deemed so necessary a part of education, that archaiology ranks with the other sciences, is taught in the public schools, and its importance enforced by the heads of the church, not merely by precept to the clergy of their respective dioceses, but likewise by example, in appointing historical commissions, and in establishing public museums.



Figg 1, 2, 5, 7, 8, full size; figg 3, 4, 6, half size.

C. R. S.

AN ACCOUNT OF

THE OPENING OF TUMULI,

PRINCIPALLY AT

MIDDLETON, BY YOLGRAVE, DERBYSHIRE,

FROM 1821 TO 1832.

BY WILLIAM BATEMAN, ESQ. F.S.A.

——————————— Age the register of Truth,
Which notes the time of every one ———————
Then with myself I 'gan to muse, how I might know where he
Did most remain, and in what coast, as after you shall see.
Stephen Bateman's Travayled Pylgrim, 1569.

COLLECTED FROM THE MEMORANDA OF THE LATE WILLIAM BATEMAN, ESQ., AND ARRANGED BY THOMAS BATEMAN, JUN. 1843.

THE most simple and natural kind of sepulchral monument, and therefore the most ancient, is a mound of earth, or a heap of stones, raised over the remains of the dead.

Of such monuments, called Tumuli, Barrows, Lowes, and when composed of stones alone, Cairns or Carnedds, instances occur in every quarter of the globe. In many, and especially in elevated situations in this kingdom, numbers still exist, notwithstanding many have been levelled by tillage.

The barrows found in England and Wales, vary in shape and size as well as in situation. The greatest variety is to be seen in the neighbourhood of Stonehenge, in Wiltshire; and that able investigator, Sir Richard Colt Hoare, in his *History of Ancient Wiltshire*,* divides them

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* Part I., Introduction.

into classes, namely—the Long Barrow, the Bowl Barrow, the Bell Barrow, the Druid Barrow, the Pond Barrow, the Twin Barrow, the Broad Barrow, and the small Conic Barrow.

Although the above classification of Barrows is chiefly founded on observations made in one part of England, it appears to present a satisfactory compendium of those discovered throughout England and Wales.

The tumuli now to be described, answer generally, from their obtuse rotundity of form, to the Bowl Barrow, which, indeed, appears to be the most frequently found.

The researches of Dr. Samuel Pegge and Major Hayman Rooke, are, I believe, all of any consequence that have been published relative to the early or British sepulture in Derbyshire; and notwithstanding the zeal and ability of these distinguished antiquaries, it may fairly be questioned whether the system has been sufficiently investigated.

These antiquaries ceased their communications to the public, through the "Transactions" of their society, some five and thirty years ago; and it is to be regretted, that since their time, no efficient successor in their department of antiquarian research has been found in the country to record later discoveries. Indeed, it is to be feared that an almost daily obliteration of the sepulchral mounds of the aborigines has been effected by the operation of enclosure acts, corn laws, etc., with little or no useful notice of what the plough and the harrow may have casually turned up of their remarkable contents.

It has been proved by Sir R. C. Hoare and Mr. Cunnington, that the primæval inhabitants of Britain had originally their residences upon the hills, nor did they seek the shelter of the low grounds until they became in some

degree civilised by the Romans, which Sir Richard considers to have been effected at a late period, and at a considerable time after their first invasion. Although his observations refer generally to the south of England, and, with one exception in North Wales, to the county of Wiltshire, there seems to be no doubt of the propriety of their universal application.

In Derbyshire, almost universally wherever there is a barrow, the hill or site is called a *Lowe** with some prefix. Thus within the township of Middleton there are the following pieces of land, the names of which terminate in Lowe, as Arbor-Lowe, Cow-Lowe, Lark's-Lowe, Kens-Lowe, Ringham-Lowe, and Rusden-Lowe.

The barrows I have examined, with a single exception, were raised upon the most elevated lands, and it is probable they may have been contiguous to the village or habitations of those inhumed in them; the site of one of which would seem to have been indicated by numerous fragments of pottery and flint instruments, found in 1832, on the Over Oldham, in the township of Middleton, situated in nearly a direct line on the range of hills, between two of the barrows I opened. The relics discovered, particularly those found in the barrow on Kenslowe and Gib-hill, bespeak an early stage of society; the possessors seem to have been almost unacquainted with the use of metals, those met with being ornaments of the meanest description.

A Roman road from Buxton to Little Chester, near Derby, bounds the township of Middleton for several miles; but I think not more than two of the barrows

* The Anglo-Saxon *hlæw* was generally applied to an artificial burial mound, a tumulus or barrow, like the Bart*low* Hills, in Cambridgeshire.—Wright's *History of Ludlow*, p. 13.

described, can, from their contents, be attributed to that people, if, indeed, those may not rather be supposed to belong to Romanised Britons. The nature of the articles discovered seems to shew the poverty of even the chiefs or the higher ranks of society, who were only thus interred, and, at the same time, proves the high antiquity of the interments. It was Mr. Leman's opinion, that the barrow on Kenslowe is Celtic; and, with the above two exceptions, most probably the others may belong to the same class: but it is useless attempting to fix the period of their formation.

This tract makes no pretension to be a dissertation on the funeral ceremonies of the early inhabitants of the district, but is merely a faithful detail of what occurred on a careful examination of a few of their burial-places, mostly within one township. A taste for investigations of this description, arising from a conviction that they lead to almost the only evidence by which we can contemplate, and form an opinion upon, some particulars of the customs, industry, implements, &c. of our rude ancestors; this, together with an unembarrassed opportunity of examination, enables me to throw in my mite of information on the interesting subject.

The first barrow opened is situated on the Kenslowe pasture, a parcel of land within the manor of Middleton, on the high land, about a mile and a half east of the road, running in a south-easterly direction between Buxton and Ashbourne, and about half a mile east of the Roman road from Buxton to Little Chester, which runs parallel for some distance.

In February, 1821, this open field, or pasture, was in a course of enclosure and cultivation, and a plantation intended to be made upon the highest point, which rises

in rather a conical form to a considerable height from all sides. The barrow was raised upon the apex. In the nomenclature of Sir R. C. Hoare, it was a bowl-barrow-circular, or *rink*, as it is provincially termed, composed of earth and stones, of about thirty feet in diameter, and its perpendicular height not more than three feet, with the usual shallow cavity on the top three feet in diameter.

Two labourers were set to work under my inspection, and directed to begin at the lowest extremity on the south side, cutting transversely through the middle, and clearing all away to a level with the circumjacent ground. When they had approached about six feet towards the centre, a few human bones were discovered, promiscuously blended with those of a small animal, which Professor Buckland* decides to be the water-rat, intermixed with a fine dry sand or mould, slightly indicating calcination, among which lay a piece of ivory or bone, the one side of which is convex, the other flat with two perforations equi-distant from the points, which probably allowed of its being worn as a pensile ornament from the neck (Pl. XX. fig. 1). It appears to be the canine tooth or tusk of a wolf. By this time we had penetrated almost to the centre, without any object of a more decisive character having been found. No human remains were noticed; and from the confused state in which the whole lay, it was conjectured that Kenslowe had not escaped the researches of the late Dr. Pegge and Major Rooke, the latter having, it is well known, examined the mound upon Arborlowe, situated upon the same ridge of hill within the same township. It is probable, however, from the irregular appearance of the strata, that subsequent interments might have taken place.

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* Reliquiæ Diluvianæ, Pl. II. figg. 1, 2, 3, and 12.

Notwithstanding these unfavourable circumstances, we recommenced our researches early on the morning of the 8th of February, and soon finding the rats' bones in still greater quantities, we were induced to proceed, and, on digging a little below the level of the natural ground, fragments of a human skull and other bones were discovered. It now became obvious that this part, at least, of the barrow had not been previously opened, by the discovery of the original deposit of two skeletons, one entire and the other nearly so, laid at full length, about eighteen inches below the surface, in a cist or excavation of the soil, guarded, nearly round, but particularly on the south and east sides, by large stones. The bodies had been deposited side by side, with their heads to the north west, and each head was placed in the hollow of a large mass of magnesian limestone (of which the hill is composed), reclined on the right side. Neither of them could be conveniently measured, but a thigh bone was exactly eighteen inches in length, which, in a well-proportioned man, gives, I believe, a height somewhere about six feet. It is remarkable that not a tooth was wanting, or in the least decayed, in the jaws of either, and though, in one more particularly, the molars were much worn, as if by the mastication of hard substances, the enamel was still retained. The bones generally were but little decayed. One of the skulls, bearing evident marks of age, appears to have been that of a man fifty years old or upwards, and, in the opinion of Dr. Hibbert, of Manchester, who examined it, displays phrenological developments indicative of the worst passions incident to human nature; the other skull was crushed in removing the stone in which it lay. Near the bodies, especially about the heads, a large quantity of the rats' bones and fine mould were strewed, with many round

pebbles, chiefly of quartz, from the size of a nut to that of a hen's egg; which, in the opinion of Sir R. C. Hoare,* were used for slinging.

From the breast of the entire skeleton I took a circular fibula, or brooch of copper, encrusted with green patina (Pl. XX. fig. 2).

There was also a large quartz pebble, and a fragment of pottery composed of red earth (partly of quartz) evidently hardened by fire. Between the bodies lay a hatchet or hammer head of spheroidal basalt (compact toadstone of this county) in a decomposed state and broken in the middle (Pl. XX. fig. 3).

In the same situation was found the porphyry slate pebble; it is of a very peculiar shape, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in medium circumference, the sides triangular and polished, tapering towards the ends, which are rubbed flat (Pl. XX. fig. 4).

Major Rooke has described and engraved† a similar stone, found in a barrow near Ashford-in-the-Water, about five miles from Middleton. Behind the head lay a tusk, apparently of a dog, and a molar tooth of the lower jaw of a horse. On these, little if any change appeared to have taken place. The extreme poverty of the relics will appear striking on comparison with the costly articles discovered in Wiltshire and Kent, and may be adduced as an argument in favour of a claim to higher antiquity.

May 31st, 1824.—I was present, in company with Mr. Samuel Mitchell, at the re-opening of a barrow in Haddon field, near the river Lathkiln, opposite to Conksbury. This barrow, which was 60 feet in diameter, and elevated

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* Ancient Wiltshire, part i. p. 76.
† Archæologia, vol. xii. p. 327.

about four feet, had been broken into some years before by labourers in search of stone, when they discovered, about the centre, a vault or cist loosely walled round, containing two human skeletons, together with a rude urn of unbaked clay, and a considerable number of Roman coins, now deposited in Haddon Hall.

In May, 1824, Mr. Mitchell re-opened a barrow, situated about half a mile east of Arbor-lowe, he having made in July, 1818, a superficial examination of it, when he discovered some fragments of an urn rudely ornamented, six inches in diameter, with some calcined bones near it, together with innumerable rats' bones, and some human bones which had not undergone the action of the fire. This barrow had also been disturbed some time previously by labourers getting stone, who no doubt had broken the urn to pieces, and who desisted in the greatest alarm on finding an entire human skeleton. On the second search, in 1824, a few more fragments of the urn, part of a dog's jaw, and human jaw bones and teeth, were found.

June 1st, 1824.—I was present, in company with Mr. Mitchell, at the re-opening of the barrow adjoining Arbor-lowe, which had been opened by Major Rooke in 1782. We cut into it in the same direction as the Major had done, but rather deeper. All that occurred was one human tooth and a few animal bones. I subjoin an extract from the MS. of Mr. John Manders, who was present at the opening in 1782.

"The Tumulus at the Temple of Arbor-lowe.—Common ratchell, in which were small parts of animal bones, part of a stag's horn, bones of birds with claws, some of mice; clay in some parts. The name given to this place by the country-people is Arborlowe's Rink."

About 350 yards westward of Arbor-lowe, is a barrow of

very large size, called Gib Hill, from its gibbous or convex shape (?) which is connected with the temple of Arborlowe by a small faint rampart of earth, with several breaks in it. This commences at the foot of the great rampart, near the southern entrance to the temple; and running in a westerly direction towards this barrow, and winding round it at the distance of 100 yards, is finally lost a little to the north-westward. It is 18 feet in diameter at the top, and has the usual bason-like cavity on its summit. Its height, immense size, and appearance are calculated to impress the mind with feelings of awe and admiration. We found it to consist of loose earth and stones, divided by layers of toadstone, and in the centre of the mound we came to a bed of very stiff reddish-brown clay, completely saturated with what we supposed to be animal matter, doubtless arising from the decomposition of human bones. This bed of clay was laid upon the natural soil about a yard and a half in thickness, three or four in diameter, and at about five from the summit of the mound; this clay was intermixed with a considerable quantity of charcoal and burnt bones. A few bones of rats were found scattered about, and from the clay were taken a small arrow-head of flint nearly two and a half inches long (Pl. XX. fig. 5), and a fragment of a porphyry celt (Plate XX. fig. 6). There was also found, at a slight depth in the mound, a small article in iron, which may have been part of a fibula. It has the appearance at the head of having once received a setting of some stone, but it is now quite reduced to a calx; there was also the iron shaft of a rake. Both of these last mentioned objects formed, no doubt, part of an earlier deposit. One of the men employed in this excavation stated that he and another labourer, under the direction of Mr. Thornhill, had dug into the bason at the

top of this barrow about twelve years before; that they found some bones and several coins, some of which were of silver, and that on arriving at some large stones, they desisted. The occupier of the land states, that when digging into the barrow for stone many years ago, he found about the depth to which Mr. Thornhill is said to have penetrated, a human skeleton, which, with the coins and fibula, must be referred to the latter of two distinct interments. In the heart of the barrow we found innumerable pieces of white flint. These are common to all the Derbyshire barrows, even in localities where flints are not indigenous, as in this instance, where they must have been brought from a considerable distance. Fosbrooke,* on the authority of Pliny and Gough, tells us that the northern nations deemed them efficacious in confining the dead to their habitations. The arrow head and celt were probably buried with the deceased, under the influence of a notion similar to that under which the Laplanders, even, I believe, to the present day, inter with their dead, bows, arrows, hatchets and swords, conceiving that they may be useful in a future state; the ancient northern people threw money and valuables into the funeral pile, as a certain means of conducting the dead to the sacred Valhalla or Hall of the Slain, where Odin presided.†

On the 28th of July, 1824, I opened a barrow situated on the most northerly point of Middleton Moor. It is forty feet in diameter, and about two feet in height. We

* Encyclopædia of Antiquities, p. 267.

† In all the burials of the Esquimaux recorded by Captain Parry in his second voyage, 1822-3, great care is taken to prevent any weight resting immediately upon the body. They bury the implements of the deceased with him, as spear, buttons, beads, drinking cup, etc.; the face always uncovered, the head northward.

commenced by cutting through it from north to south. At an early stage of our operations, we found human bones intermixed with those of the water-rat, and some fragments of charcoal. Towards the centre, the rats' bones increased in quantity, and amongst them lay several dogs' teeth. About the centre we found a variety of human bones, apparently the relics of two or more skeletons, the whole in great confusion, and mostly in fragments, many quite black from fire; an iron-pike, or arrow-head, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches long; a fragment of iron resembling a nail-head; and a singular piece of white flint nearly circular, and chipped entirely round (Pl. XX. fig. 7). No urn was discovered, nor, from the perfect search that was made, is it probable that any had ever been deposited in the barrow. The remains of one skull lay upon a round sand-stone, in a decomposed state, and of a reddish colour, apparently the effect of fire. Notwithstanding the confused state in which the contents of this barrow lay, they certainly had not before been subjected to antiquarian research.

On the 18th of May, 1825, in company with Mr. Mitchell, I opened a barrow in the plantation on the Rusden Farm, Middleton. In it we found two flat-bladed spear-heads of iron, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, and a little more than an inch in breadth at the broadest part, with a fragment of the wooden shaft adhering to one of them. Two fragments of iron were also found, which, together with the spear-heads, were much oxidised. The burial-place was formed by a natural cist in the tufa rock. From the quantity of charred wood strewed about, it was evident that cremation had been used. It is to be observed, that the contents of this barrow with respect to the metallic weapons, and the absence of small animal bones, differ from all the others opened at Middleton.

Another barrow, situated within a few yards of the Roman road, where it passes through Mr. Oldham's farm at Middleton, yielded neither implements, human bones, nor rats' bones; only fragments of charcoal were noticed.

May 19, 1825. I superintended the opening of a barrow on the apex of Cronkston Hill, in which, in a cist of large stones without cement, was an entire skeleton lying on its back. At the left side of the head lay the lower part of the horn of a large deer, about 11 inches in length.

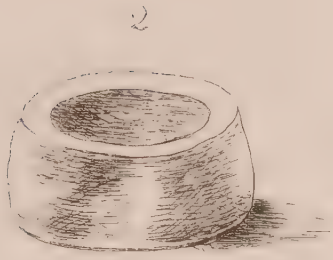
May 20, 1825. I opened a barrow in Larks-lowe, near the river Bradford, in Middleton, in which the cist was formed of large flat stones placed edgeways. In it lay an urn of coarse earth (Pl. XXI. fig. 1), full of calcined bones and dry mould, the top protected by a flat piece of limestone, upon which was placed a small flat earthen vessel, very firmly baked (Pl. XXI. fig. 2); a pin of copper $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches long (Pl. XXI. fig. 3); several animal teeth and bones; one of the horse; a circular pebble, and a stone of peculiar shape (Pl. XXI. fig. 4). The urn was of so friable a nature, that it probably had no other baking than what it received in the funeral fire; and as we were unable to remove it entire, Mr. Mitchell made an accurate drawing as it stood.

June 19, 1826. I re-opened the barrow in the new plantation on Garratt Piece, Middleton, which had been examined by Dr. Pegge.* In it we found animal bones, a fragment of one of which was calcined; a portion of the lower branch of an antler of the red deer, six inches in length, which had been tooled at the root by a sharp instrument, together with rats' bones.

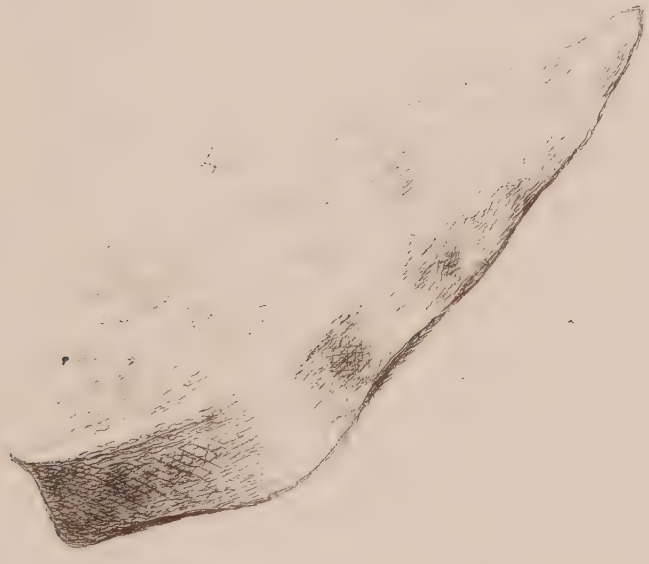
December 11, 1827. I opened a barrow on Cross-Flatts, Middleton, discovered by labourers digging holes for a

* Archæologia, vol. ix. p. 189.











Figs. 1/5 of the original size; fig 2, 1/4 size, fig 3, original size.

figs. 4 and 5 half size

FROM THE DERBYSHIRE BARROWS

OF

THOMAS BATEMAN ESQ.RE

plantation. It contained a skeleton, apparently that of a young person, deposited at full length in a natural cist in the rock, about two feet in depth, the head pointing nearly east. The only instrument found was an iron knife, the blade 4½ inches long, with a portion of the wooden half still remaining (Pl. XXI. fig. 5). Rats' bones were apparent, though in a smaller quantity than usual; a piece of chipped flint, probably prepared for a lance, or arrow-head; and a remarkable piece of limestone. The iron knife may indicate the remains to be Romano-British. A similar knife, and part of a celt, were found in the subsequent year, within a few yards of this barrow.

January and February 1832. While preparing for planting three pieces of ground upon some high land, about half a mile S. W. from Arbor-lowe, called the Over Oldhams, the labourers discovered upon the most northerly piece, in the corner nearest to Arbor-lowe, many fragments of a rude and heavy red coloured pottery, as well as some of a more delicate fabric; some small hand mill-stones or querns; many small instruments of flint of various shapes, some pointed,* others obtuse, their uses by no means obvious, but most of them carefully chipped; and a bronze celt, weighing 10½ ounces, 5 inches long, and of unusually rude appearance. It is of the kind termed by Stukeley "the received," having shoulders on each side to be received into a shaft.†

* The pointed ones correspond with those described in Weddell's *Voyage towards the South Pole*, 1825, p. 180, as used for arrow-heads in the chase by the natives of Terra del Fuego.

† Archæologia, vol. v. p. 100, and vol. xix. p. 103.

The foregoing collection of facts, will form a useful appendix to the papers of Pegge and Rooke. Mr. T. Bateman, Jun., inheriting the taste and spirit of his father, with equal zeal and industry, has recently examined the interiors of many other barrows in the neighbourhood of Bakewell, and laid the result of his researches before the Society of Antiquaries. When published, his notes, and those of his father, now for the first time made public, will be found mutually illustrative. Together, they furnish copious and valuable materials for classification of our barrow antiquities, by means of comparison with each other and with those in other parts of the kingdom, which, in many instances, they resemble in several points of view. It is probable that numerous barrows will be found not of so high an antiquity as has been generally supposed, but of Saxon or Danish origin; and of these, the external characteristic seems to be, a less elevation; the internal evidence, skeletons, either with or without urns, iron weapons, and in many cases—as for instance, those in Kent, excavated by Lord Albert Conyngham, and some of the Derbyshire barrows—the bones of small animals. Roman coins do not necessarily prove the deposit to be Roman: as the early Saxons, having no coins of their own for a considerable period, used the money of other nations with their own medium of traffic—rings and ornaments. The great abundance of rats' bones in the barrows in Derbyshire is very remarkable. Mr. Lukis, in his researches on the early sepulchral remains of Guernsey, has noticed their being sometimes accompanied with shells of the limpet; so that these different objects seem to have been selected in accordance with the natural productions of the localities.

C.R.S.

PL. XXII



BYZANTINE AND OTHER COINS IN GOLD FOUND IN KENT.

IN THE COLLECTION OF

W. H. ROLFE ESQ.^{RE}

C. R. Smith del.

COINS FOUND IN KENT.

Plates XXII. and XXIII.

PLATE XXII. The looped gold coins in this plate were found, a few years since, in the grounds of the monastery of St. Augustine, at Canterbury. Fig. 1 is a coin of Justin; fig. 2, a coin of about the same period, struck perhaps in France, in imitation of a coin of the Lower Empire, the reverse being palpably a rude imitation of the extremely common small brass coin of the younger Constantine, with a soldier standing on each side of a standard, and inscribed GLORIA EXERCITVS.

Fig. 6 is a very remarkable unique coin, of a class hitherto unknown. It is of Eupardus, a bishop of Autun in the sixth century. The inscription, retrograde, is EVPARDVS EPS., *Eupardus Episcopus;* the imperial diadem of the Lower Empire, and the robed bust, a costume copied from the Roman model. Of this bishop no historical notice beyond that of his name appears to be given, nor is the precise period when he lived known. One ecclesiastical writer places him before Nectarius, A.D. 540; another, posterior to Syagrius, ordained about A. D. 560; the latter of which the authors of the *Gallia Christiana* seem to sanction, as being the more correct.* The reverse of the coin pre-

* De Eupardo nihil omnino suppetit. Illum exhibent Sammarthani, Cointius et Saunier, sed suo quisque modo: ante Syagrium Cointius, ante Nectarium Saunier, post Syagrium Sammarthani. Ex. S. Germani Parisiensis historia Nectarium Agrippino sine medio successisse constare videtur; male ergo ante Nectarium collocatur Eupardus; illius locum sumsisse cum Cointio probabilius judicamus.— *Gallia Christiana*, tom. iv. p. 343.

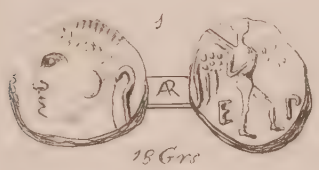
sents a double ornamented cross; on either side, NINV; and above, a double A reversed. The only place these letters can at present be supposed to refer to, should they denote a town, is that of Nivernum, in the diocese of Autun. Eupardus was contemporary with Justinian, whose coins (figs. 4 and 7) are so frequently found in Kent. He must have lived also about the time of Theodebert, king of France, one of whose coins, found at Knell, in the parish of Ash, is given in fig. 6.

Figs. 9 and 10 belong to the Merovingian series, and were found, the one near Dover, the other at Littlebourn. The coins given in this plate may be considered as good examples of the foreign gold money in circulation in England in the sixth and subsequent centuries.

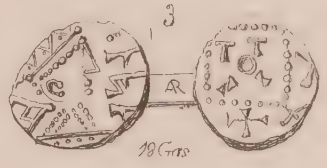
Plate XXIII. Figs. 2, 3, 4, and 5, are sceattas found at Birchington, in the Isle of Thanet. The person from whom Mr. Rolfe procured them asserted they were found together with fig. 1; a circumstance very remarkable, as fig. 1, although in weight according with the sceattas, resembles in its type, slight convexity of obverse, and concavity of reverse, the British or Gaulish coins. The EP would further strengthen its appropriation to earlier times, as being apparently an abbreviation of the word Eppius, or Epillus (see Pl. V. fig. 7, and Pl. VI. fig. 2). These coins are all in silver, except fig. 5, which is brass plated.

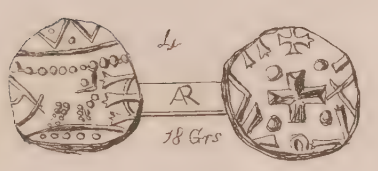
Fig. 6, Penny of Offa, *Rev.* EDILVALD, unedited; fig. 7, Offa, *Rev.* DVD; figs. 8 and 9, *Revs.* EOBA and WILHVN, the latter, unedited; fig. 10, Berhtulf, *Rev.* EANA.MO, unedited; fig. 11, Æthilheard, Archbishop of Canterbury, *Rev.* COENVVLF REX M̄; Coenvulf, king of Mercia, a coin of the first rarity.

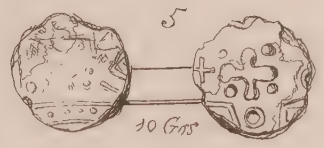
The whole of the coins in these two plates are in the collection of W. H. Rolfe, Esq. of Sandwich.

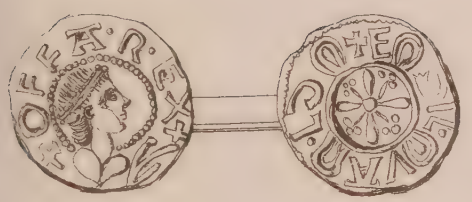


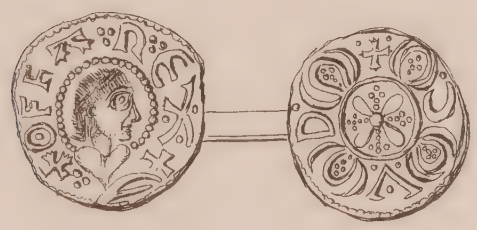


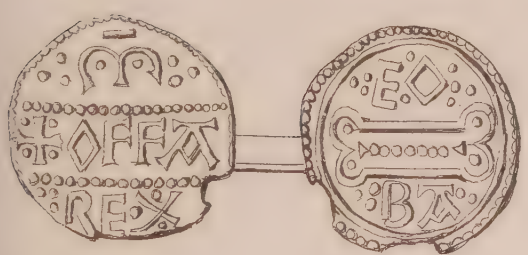


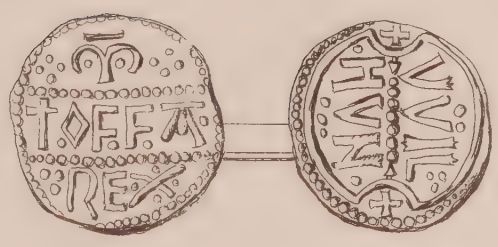




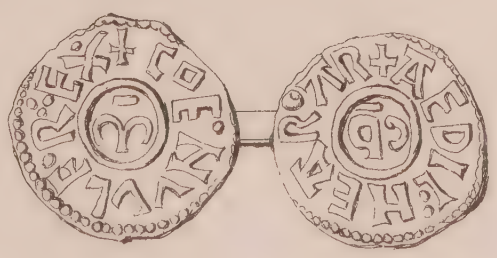












SAXON COINS, FOUND IN KENT

IN THE COLLECTION OF

W·H·ROLFE ESQ^RE.

Soil.



In Chromo: Lithog^r by Dean & Law.

PLAN OF A ROMAN PAVEMENT,

found in excavating

for the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, through

BASILDON, BERKS.

in the Year 1839.

ROMAN PAVEMENT DISCOVERED AT BASILDON, BERKS.

Plate XXIV.

Among the works of ancient art which excavations for railways have brought to light, and which may be expected to be discovered during the formation of new lines throughout England, Roman tessellated pavements stand preeminent. To the antiquary and to the artist, these useful and elegant productions of the genius and skill of the ancient Romans are alike interesting. Formed of small pieces of stone, marble, and coloured clay, of square or irregular shapes, cemented together to produce the effect of a painting, they please the eye by an almost endless variety of geometrical patterns, mythological or historical subjects, and objects of natural history, generally arranged in good taste, and exhibiting a rich pictorial effect, while the strong stratum, composed of lime, sand, gravel, and pounded tiles, in which they were embedded, ensured dryness and durability to the floors of the apartments they were designed alike to protect and adorn.* Many of the rooms with these

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* An attempt to imitate tessellated Roman pavements has recently been made in the area of the Royal Exchange. The work is barely tolerable as a first essay, being deficient in all the grand principles upon which the pavements of the ancients were constructed. If viewed from a distance, it will, however, afford a notion of the general effect of a Roman pavement; but the details will not bear criticism. The spirit of commerce is not competent to understand or relish the beauties of classic objects, and the place itself is totally unfit for such a work of art, which will probably not long resist exposure to the weather, and to the wear

pavements were heated from the hypocaust by subterraneous flues and funnels of perforated tiles, carried up the walls, which were covered with a thick coating of mortar, and painted in distemper and fresco. No country has afforded a more extensive number and variety than England; and many of these, as, for instance, those of Littlecote in Wiltshire, Stansfield in Oxfordshire, Horkstow in Lincolnshire, Woodchester in Gloucestershire, Bramdean in Hampshire, and Bignor in Sussex, rival in point of size and design many of the greatest celebrity on the Continent. The good state of preservation in which they are usually found is partly to be attributed to the care and skill bestowed upon their construction, and partly to the spirit of ruthless and indiscriminate destruction which incited the northern invaders of Britain to burn and overthrow, without distinction, domestic dwellings and public edifices. The pavements of the houses, overlooked and disregarded, were protected by masses of fallen masonry. The more substantial parts, such as the stones and tiles, were in after-times often sought for as materials for building: but enough of the more friable portions remained to form, with the growth and decay of vegetation, and from other causes, a soil sufficiently deep for the purposes of agriculture.

The pavement represented in the accompanying coloured lithograph, was discovered, in excavating for the Great Western Railway, in 1839, in a field called Church Field, near the village of Basildon, which is situated on the Thames, about two miles to the north of Pangbourne. It

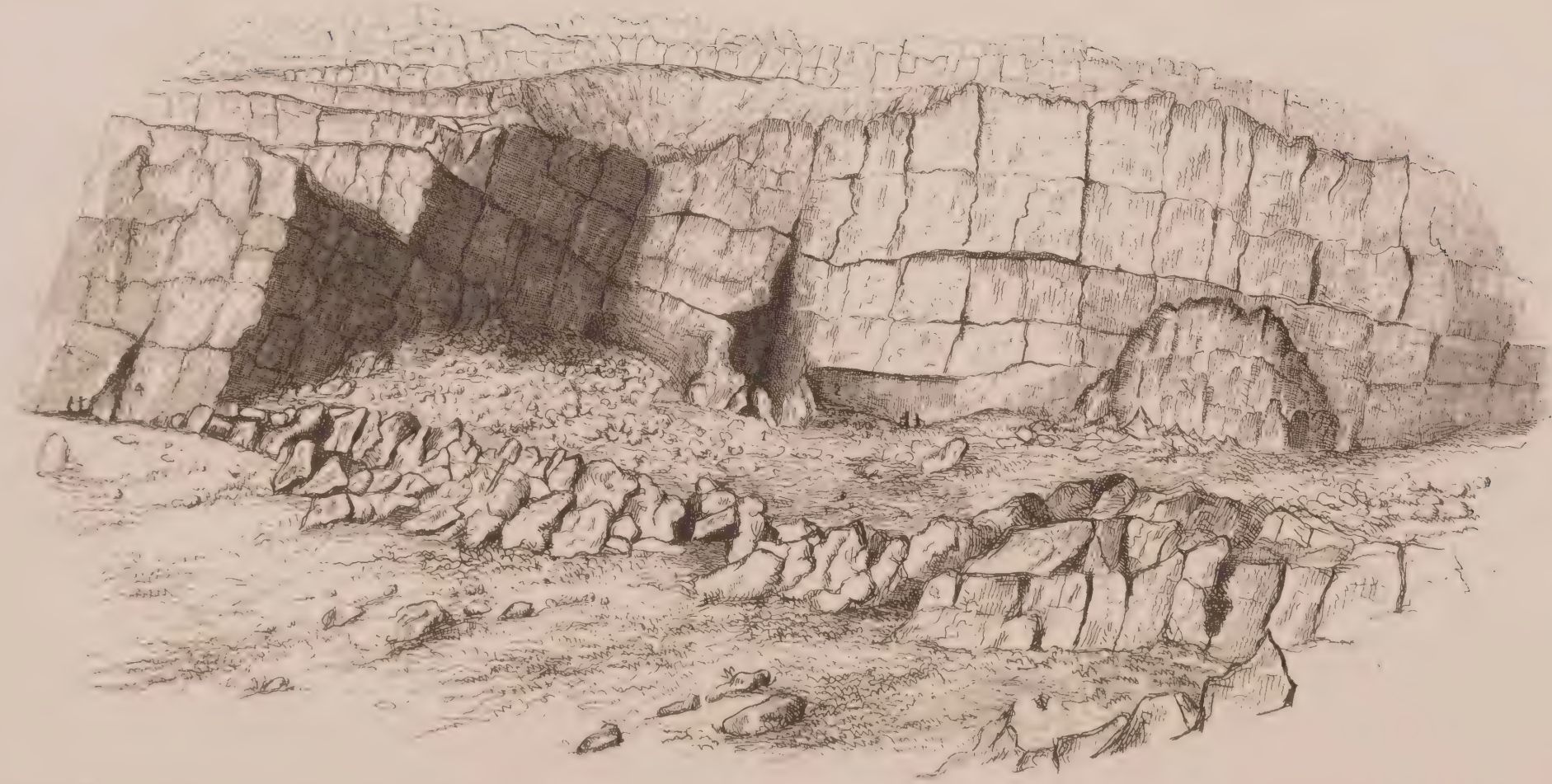
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and tear of such a frequented situation, being more adapted to the sheltered quietude of the domestic dwelling. Upon a like principle of inconsistency, the very people who daily countenance the destruction of the real Roman pavements, affect a taste for the fictitious ones.

lay only about twelve or fourteen inches below the surface of the ground. By reference to the drawing, it will be perceived that the pavement is a square, with three borders of the zigzag, plain white and guilloche patterns, including an octagon, which comprises two intersecting squares with the guilloche border, the octangular compartments being filled alternately with diamonds and Gordian knots. The intersecting squares include two circular borders, one of a variety of the zigzag, the other of the *à la Grecque* pattern, and within these, in the centre of the whole, a rose. The four corners formed by the octagon with the square, are filled with figures of the lotus. The tesseræ are white, red, blue, and grey, arranged with admirable skill to produce a pleasing effect in the *tout ensemble*, and which, together with the good taste and judgment displayed in the design, astonishes us the more we examine the details, at the ingenuity and contrivance of the artist in blending so many intricate geometrical forms into one beautiful and harmonious whole, which must have been originally much more impressive when accompanied by a deep border of plain red tesseræ, which was broken up by the workmen before a measurement could be made. As is usually the case, no efforts were made to preserve this and a pavement adjoining it, nor were excavations made to ascertain their extent, or whether there were other rooms. The other pavement was a parallelogram, formed by the addition of three rows of tesseræ to two sides of a square, which comprised five others, gradually decreasing in diameter towards the centre, the line of demarkation between each being made by a streak of deeper red. The monotonous effect of the red colour was relieved by the introduction of twenty-four tesseræ of blue brick, placed at equal distances round the outer square; twenty arranged

in like manner round the next, and decreasing similarly towards the centre. The design was chaste, simple, and unlike any that I am acquainted with. Drawings of these pavements were made by Messrs. W. E. Rose and H. R. M'Keone, then in the employ of Messrs. Peto and Grissell, the contractors for the railway. They were exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries in April, 1839, but one has since been lost, and unfortunately neither of them was engraved. For permission to publish that which is preserved, I am indebted to Mr. Holland Thomas Birkett; and I am under an equal obligation to Mr. William Beck, of Stamford Hill, for the kindness and ability with which he has reduced the original drawing.

All the Roman pavements hitherto laid open by the cutting of railways have been destroyed, and a few only have been drawn and published. When the numerous railway bills now about to be brought into Parliament are discussed, it would not be too trifling a matter for the authority of government to be exerted in making provision for the preservation of such Roman villas as may be discovered, until at least they have been properly examined, and the necessary plans and drawings made. In the meantime, antiquaries should exert themselves in their respective districts, keep a rigid watch upon the progress of the railways, and be prepared either to make drawings, or to report, *without loss of time* (the genius of destruction is swift and sure), such discoveries as may be made, either to the Society of Antiquaries, or to the British Archæological Association.



CAVES IN KING'S SCARR, NEAR SETTLE, YORKSHIRE.

CAVES

IN WHICH

ROMANO-BRITISH REMAINS

HAVE BEEN DISCOVERED, NEAR

SETTLE, IN YORKSHIRE.

Plate XXV.

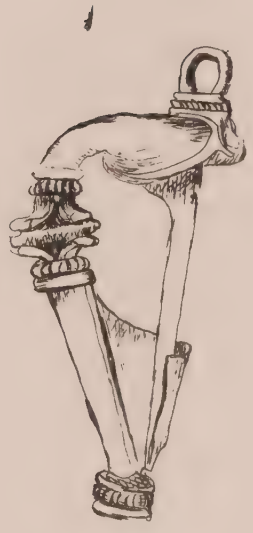
Some interesting discoveries have been made by Mr. Joseph Jackson, of Settle, in the caves in King's Scarr, near that town. They are the result of a very superficial research, which augments the interest and excites the curiosity to know the entire extent and nature of remains which seem, from the following account by Mr. Jackson, to be as yet merely indicated.

"The caves, in which the various articles sent for your investigation were found, are situated in a long ridge of limestone-rock, about two miles north-east of Settle, from whence the ground gradually rises. When you come to the foot of the rock, you have to climb about fifty yards, among loose stones and rubbish, which have fallen from above. The rock rises (from the entrance of the caves) perpendicularly to the height of two hundred and fifty feet. The general aspect of the country immediately around it is precipitous and barren, and the view from the caves is circumscribed by the surrounding hills. The entrance was nearly filled up with rubbish, and overgrown with nettles. After removing the obstruction, I was obliged to lie down at full length to get in. The first

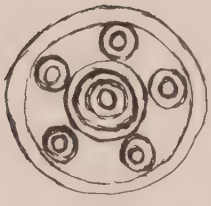
appearance that struck me on entering was the large quantity of clay and earth, which seemed as if washed in from without, and presented to the view round pieces, like balls of different sizes. Of this clay there must be several hundred waggon-loads, but abounding more in the first than in the branch caves. In some parts a stalagmitic crust has formed, mixed with bones, broken pots, &c. It was on this crust I found the principal part of the coins, the other articles being mostly embedded in the clay. In the other caves very little has been found. When we get through the clay, which is very stiff and deep, we generally find the rock covered with bones, all broken, and presenting the appearance of having been gnawed. The entrance into the inner cave had been walled up at the sides, and two upright stones also, all embedded with clay. In the inside were several large stones lying near the hole, any one of which would have completely blocked it up by merely turning the stone over. I pulled the wall down, and the aperture is now about a yard wide, and two feet high. On digging up the clay, at about nine or ten inches deep, I found the original floor; it was hard and gravelly, and strewed with bones, broken pots, and other objects. The roof of the cave was beautifully hung with stalactites, in various fantastic forms, and as white as snow.

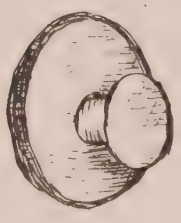
"I have visited ten other caves, within a mile of the one described above. These are from a hundred and fifty to two hundred yards long, and which I have no doubt, if properly examined, would be found to contain similar remains."

Plate XXV.—Fig. 1, entrance to the cave; figs. 2 and 3, entrances now blocked up with loose stones; fig. 4, a small cave, which would probably be found to communicate with the others, if the clay at its extremity were removed. No antiquities have been found in it.

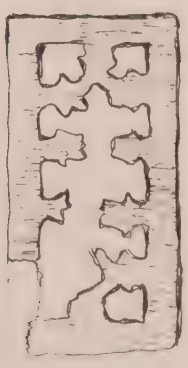

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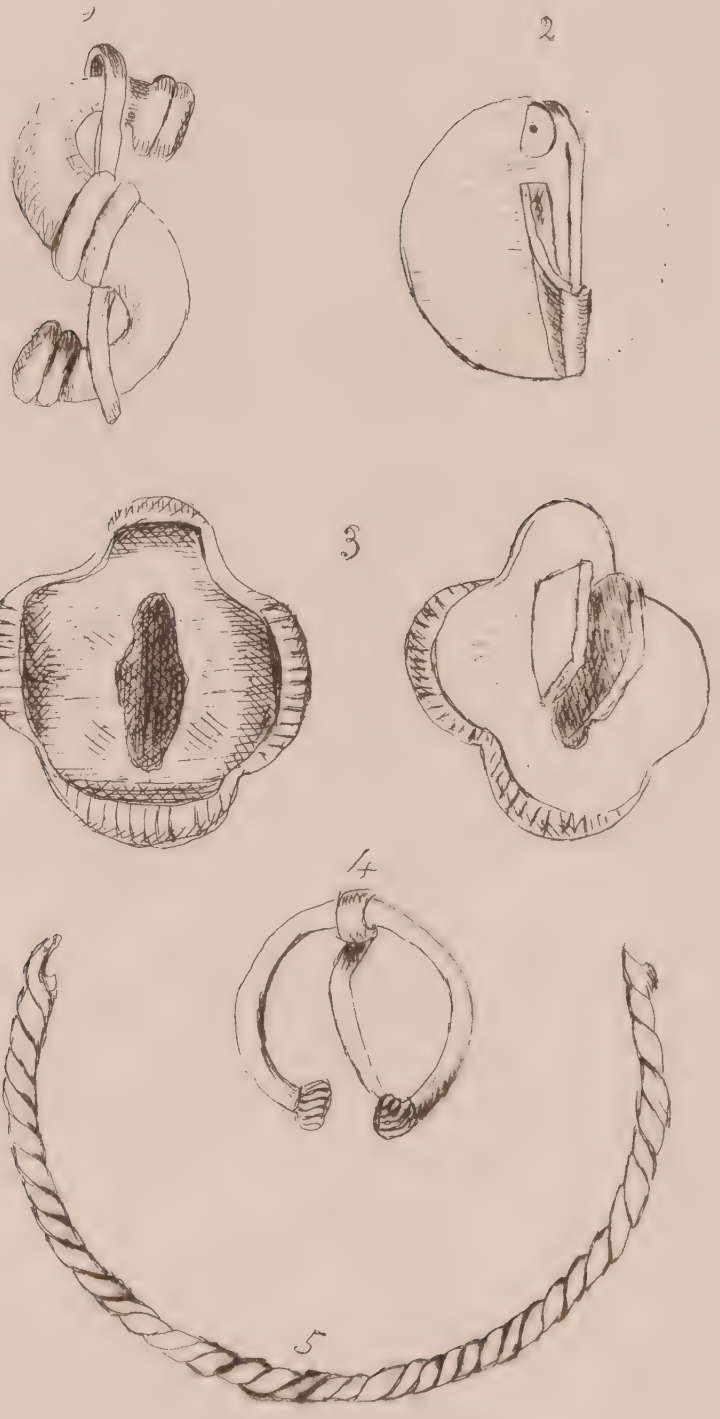


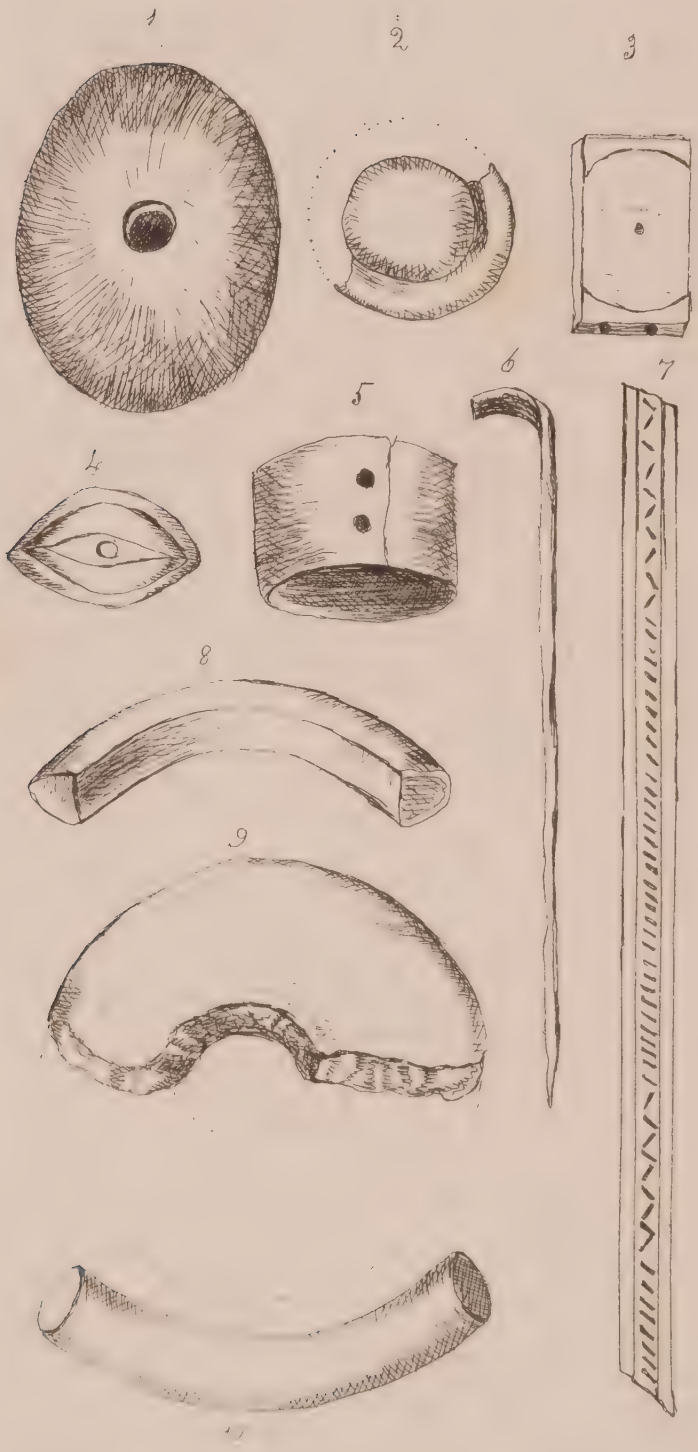

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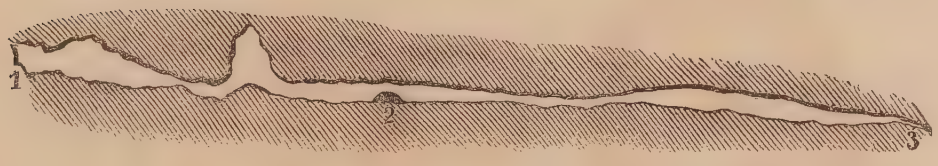

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Longitudinal Section of the two principal Compartments.
Scale, $\frac{1}{11}$ inch to the yard.

FIRST CAVE.



SECOND CAVE.



Fig. 1, entrance into the cave, 3 ft. 9 in. wide; fig. 2, entrance out of first into second cave; fig. 3, passage blocked up with clay; fig. 4, entrance into second cave from first; fig. 5, a fine well of pure water; fig. 6, passage blocked up with clay.

Most of the objects discovered, with the exception of fragments of urns in earthenware and in glass, beads in glass and jet, coins, and teeth and bones of various animals, are shown in Plates XXVI. to XXX.

Plate XXVI.—Fig. 1, bronze fibula (it appeared to have been wrapped in hair) half size; fig. 2, fibula, half the actual size; fig. 3, enamelled stud or button; fig. 4, bronze ring, rubbed flat on both sides; fig. 5, fibula (?) found in Kelco Cave, reduced one-third; fig. 6, bronze pin; fig. 7, bronze fibula.

Plate XXVII.—Fig. 1, bronze fibula, reduced one-third; fig. 2, half of a circular fibula (it has apparently been enamelled); fig. 3, object in bronze; fig. 4, fibula; fig. 5, bracelet of twisted wire.

Plate XXVIII.—Fig. 1, in bronze; fig. 2, head of a bronze nail; fig. 3, in jet; fig. 4, in thin bronze; figs. 5, 6, 7, in bronze; figs. 8, 9, fragments of glass rings; fig. 10, fragment of jet ring, reduced one-third.

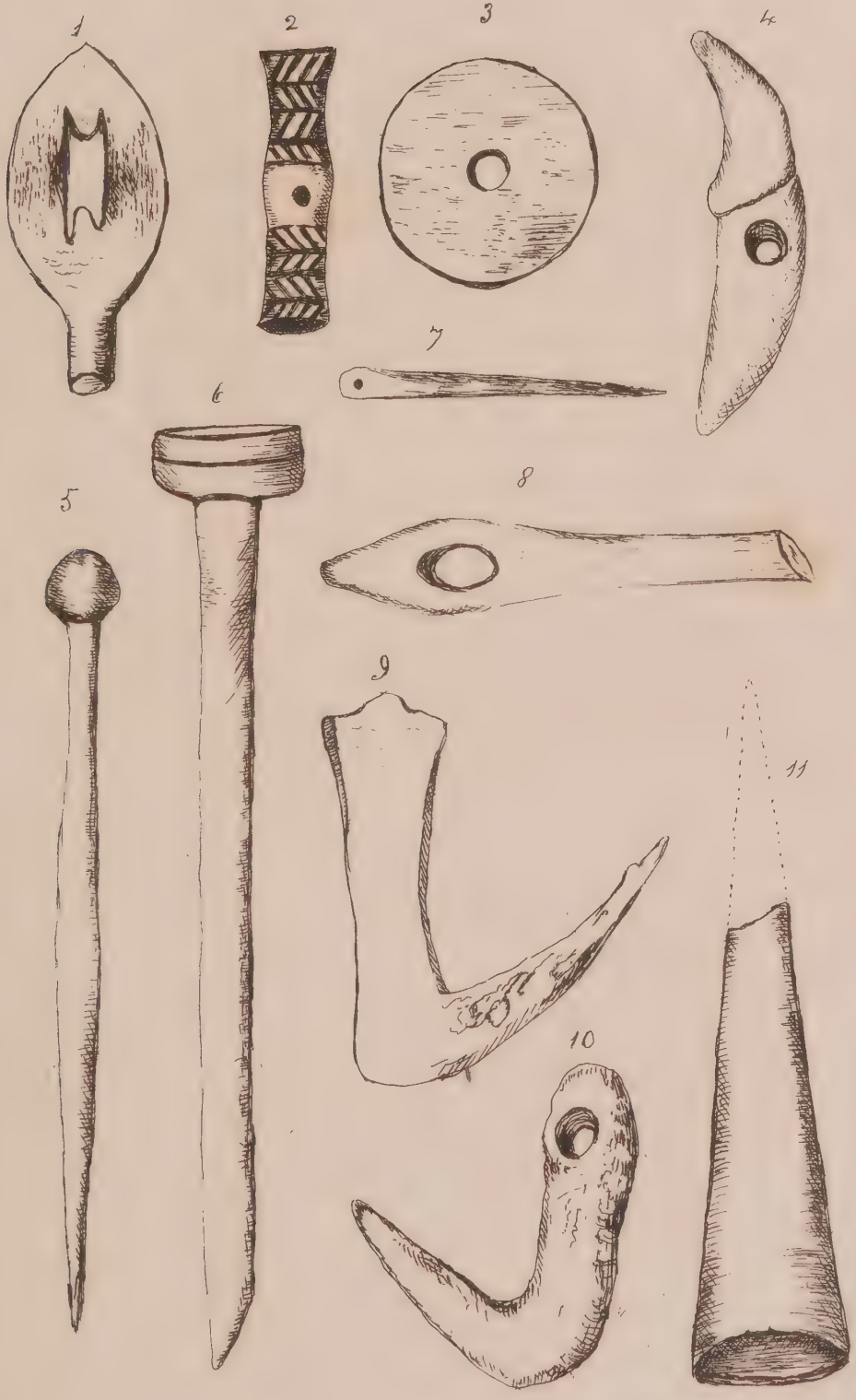
The objects given in this Plate were found six inches deep, in a cave ten miles east of Settle. It is of small extent, the floor of fine earth, intermixed with charcoal and fragments of pottery. One coin was also found.

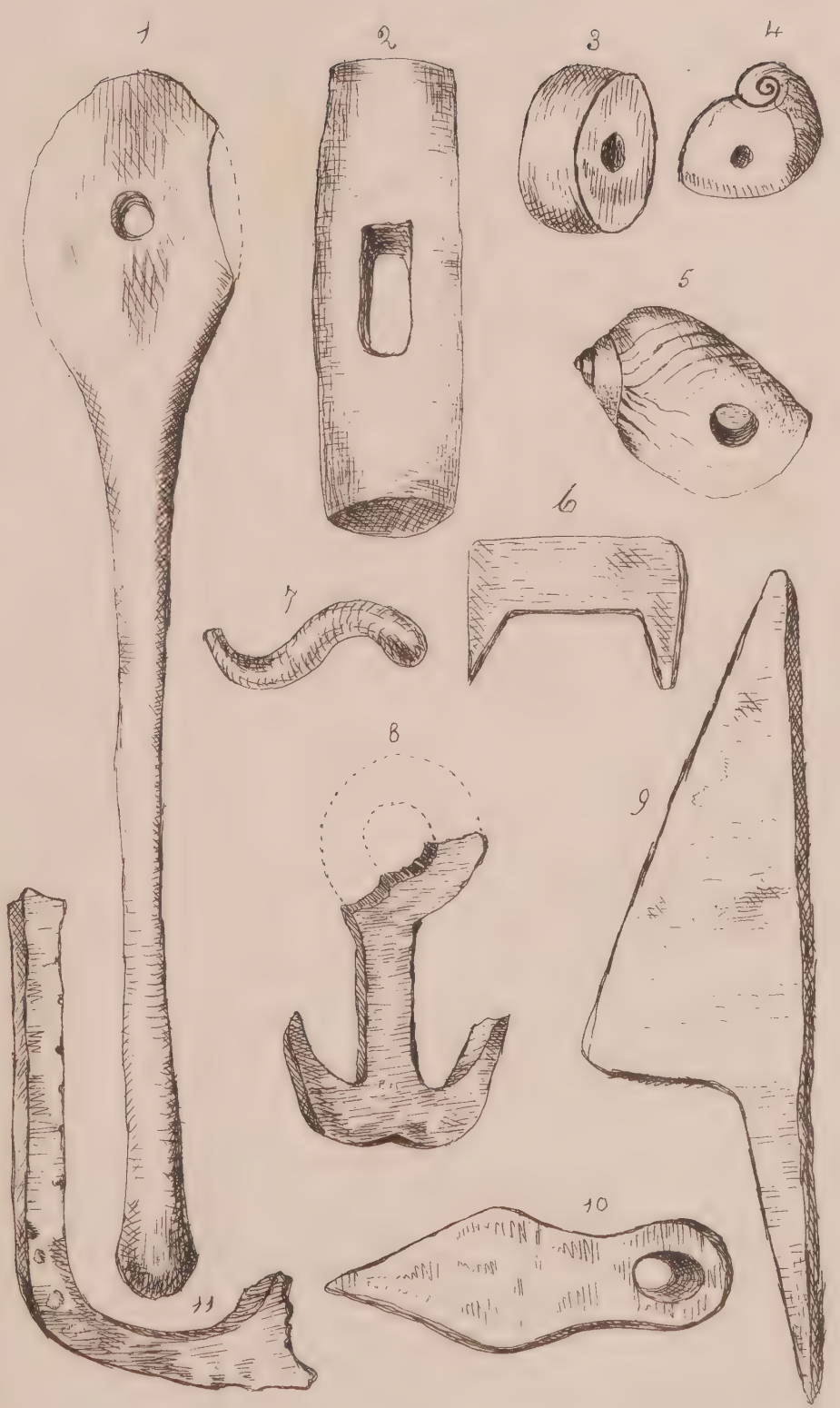
Plate XXIX.—Fig. 1, in bone, or deer's horn, half size; fig. 2, in bone, half size (there is one much larger, but without marks, both perforated lengthways, as well as across); fig. 3, in bone (another in red earthenware); fig. 4, a dog's tooth, with a hole pierced through; fig. 5, bone pin (several more of various sizes were found); figs. 6, 7, 8, in bone; figs. 9, 10, hooks of deer's horn, half size; fig. 11, head of an arrow (?) in bone, from a cairn in the neighbourhood.

Plate XXX.—Fig. 1, in bone, full size; figs. 2 and 3, in bone, half size; figs. 4, 5, marine shells, bored; figs. 6 to 11, articles in iron; 6, 9, 10, half size, the others full.

The bones of animals, which have been forwarded by Mr. Jackson, appear to be those of the hog, the bear, and the water-rat, and among them one human tooth. In one place rats' bones predominated. The coins, with the exception of a very corroded second brass Nero or Vespasian, and one or two third brass of Constantine, are barbarous imitations of the small brass Roman coins, and of those of the usurpers in Gaul and Britain. This class of coins was probably in circulation for some centuries after the departure of the Romans from Britain.

Although some of these remains are indicative of sepulture, yet, from the evidence furnished, there appears no positive proof of their having formed part of funereal deposits; a more satisfactory conclusion seems to arise in considering that these caves may have been used as places of refuge by the Romanized Britons during the troublesome times at and after the close of the fourth century.


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ON THE PLACE OF CÆSAR'S LANDING IN BRITAIN.

By the Rev. Beale Post, B.C.L.

Read before the British Archæological Association, at Canterbury, September 10, 1844.

The subject of Cæsar's two expeditions to Britain has been less completely investigated than any other of like interest and importance. It is true, it engaged the attention of some of our early antiquarian writers, and in more recent times there have been many detached papers written on it in various publications; yet it seems, either that points important to form a right conclusion are most usually overlooked, or that there are circumstances tending to mislead, which are difficult to be detected. Certain it is, that for more than a century we have not advanced in our becoming accurately acquainted with Cæsar's proceedings in this country. On the contrary, we have rather retrograded, as the very untenable idea prevails with many that he never crossed the Thames, or advanced beyond Kent.

The point selected for examination on the present occasion, will be his place of landing, on the duly ascertaining of which much of our correct knowledge of his subsequent proceedings depends. From the great alteration of the outline of the Kentish coast since ancient times, some little difficulty meets us here; but there is nothing which cannot be satisfactorily explained, as there appear to be sufficient data to enable us to form a conclusion in which we may acquiesce.

Rather more than a century and a half ago, Dr. Halley is thought to have afforded very important illustration as to Cæsar's landing, by astronomical calculations which he applied: and to that eminent man may be assigned the merit of placing several points on the basis of certainty. Nevertheless his researches were not afterwards sufficiently followed out with local examinations, and a due consideration of the ancient form of the coast. From preconceived notions, certain conclusions are supposed to result from his discoveries, which by no means necessarily follow; hence, as well as illustrating, they have also obscured the subject.

We may now describe what Dr. Halley's discoveries were. First, however, we must recur to Cæsar's own account. He informs us in his "Commentaries," that he set sail from the Portus Iccius, on the opposite coast, in the third watch of the night; and that having reached Britain the following morning about the fourth hour of the day, that is between nine and ten, according to the present time, he found that the sea was so narrowed in between hills at the place where he intended to land, that missiles could be cast down from the higher grounds above upon the shore itself, whence he judged it not to be suitable for his purpose. That he remained at anchor five hours, waiting till the rest of his ships joined; when, having given his final orders to his principal officers, he weighed anchor, and, proceeding eight miles with a favourable wind and tide, he came to a plain and open shore. These are the facts with which Cæsar presents us; and he adds afterwards, incidentally in the course of his narrative, that there was a full moon at night, the fourth day after his arrival.

Dr. Halley was able to collect some few other data. He found it could be ascertained by history that Cæsar's expedition took place in the year of Rome 699, in the consulships

of Pompey and Crassus, or fifty-five years before Christ: also, that sixty-nine years afterwards, A.D. 14, at the death of Augustus, a noted eclipse of the moon occurred, which was made use of by the unfortunate Drusus, son of Tiberius, to quell a mutiny of the Pannonian army. Combining these materials, and making them the basis of an astronomical calculation, he was enabled to trace back the moons through all the intervening interval, and to fix the exact time of night at which Cæsar's full moon occurred, and, consequently, the precise day of reaching Britain, the state of the tide, which was rising at the time he lifted his anchors to proceed along the shore, and the probable hour of his landing, which he considers to have been between five and six in the evening. It remains to add, that Dover he regarded as the first place of his arrival, and as he found he must have proceeded with a rising tide, he considered it beyond contradiction, that his course was up the coast, and Deal his ultimate place of landing.

His observations on Cæsar's expedition were published in vol. xvii. of the Philosophical Transactions, in the year 1685.

However, notwithstanding that science was in part so successfully applied to this subject, it was soon discovered that Halley's place of landing did not well correspond otherwise with Cæsar's narrative: first, as to the distance to the Stour, which appears to have been the river afterwards spoken of, and, secondly, as to the nature of the place of landing, which Cæsar describes as such that his soldiers could not stand firmly, from the mud and slipperiness of the shore, which but ill agrees with Deal Beach. To obviate this, Archdeacon Batteley endeavoured to show, that the old Richborough Bay, nearly in the same direction, but much further on, was the place he proceeded to, which at once

increases the distance to eighteen Roman miles and upwards, and suits still worse in its position in regard to the river. Besides, a distance so considerable would hardly have left time for the remaining transactions of the day. To account for Cæsar's having proceeded so far, Dr. Batteley supposes he was unaware of the effect of the tide, which, as well as the wind, assisted his progress. Notwithstanding these inconsistencies, Dr. Batteley's ideas, from the want of a better hypothesis, have been considered the most feasible carrying out of those of Halley; and as such, amidst the uncertainties of the case, have most usually been adopted, as may be seen by reference to various works. Dr. Halley's discoveries, in this instance, seem to have checked all subsequent inquiries, except those which suggested modifications merely of his opinions.

Halley's discoveries, after all, must be the basis of our correctly understanding this point: but the great source of error appears to be, the supposing that Dover was the place where he first made the land, and that he necessarily proceeded up the coast, or towards Deal. If these two particulars are set right, Halley will still furnish us with some most important information.

In respect to the first, Folkstone is offered as a correction of the usually received opinion; and whoever will examine the features of this locality, will perceive that the ancient harbour here, winding inland for some little distance between the hills, would very perfectly make good Cæsar's words, that darts could be cast down on the shore from the higher places above, and that, therefore, we have here this point of correspondence, which before has been very generally overlooked.

In addition; in the situation of Folkstone there is another peculiarity which has been also overlooked. Whilst

the original form of the coast subsisted, it was near this place that the tide flowed up the ancient estuary of the Rother, which has long since been entirely choked up. It was near Folkstone, therefore, that anciently the tide was divided into two branches, and while the major part followed the impulse up the British Channel, the other was directed to the adjoining estuary. Before proceeding, however,—a few words as to the great change in the form of the coast which has here taken place.

The alteration in the course of the river Rother is a fact too strongly evidenced for any doubt to be entertained respecting it. It is known to have flowed out formerly by Lymne towards Folkstone. The agents in changing its direction are reputed to have been violent storms, obstructing its outlet, with vast quantities of beach and silt cast up from the sea, joined certainly to its natural channel having been impeded in various places by embankments formed for the purposes of agriculture. Under these circumstances, excessive land floods, when they occurred, would tend to cause the waters to force a freer passage to the sea, if no insuperable barriers prevented them. In the times subsequent to the Romans, in the Middle Ages, it made its exit at New Romney; or a principal branch of it did so. In times later than these, that is since the year 1248, it has directed its course entirely to Rye, where it has successively formed two harbours, the Rye old harbour and the new one. This affords a species of evidence that it was a large estuary, which seems further established, from its being authentically known that a great portion of what is called Romney Marsh, with which its course was connected, has at different times been recovered from the sea, much of which must have been on the borders of this estuary or inlet. The flowing of the tide from near Folkstone in this

direction, that is a portion of it being diverted this way from its main course up the channel, would only have been the natural indraught which it would have had from the sea on the rising of the tide, like other estuaries.

Supposing, therefore, Cæsar to have made the land, and anchored off Folkstone, he was just at that spot whence he might have proceeded, with a rising tide in his favour, in two directions; and this fact being shown, a very great difficulty in explaining his movements seems to be cleared up. We now may imagine him proceeding westward, instead of north-east. Eight miles in this direction would bring him to the neighbourhood of Lymne; and there, perhaps, we may most correctly suppose that his landing took place.

It will be seen, that in thus explaining his movements, nothing clashes with Halley. And there is every reason to suppose, had his attention been directed to these circumstances, and the ancient state of the coast been explained to him, he would have been an advocate for the opinion which is now sought to be established.

It seems an undoubted axiom, that if Cæsar's place of arrival is fixed at Dover, and that of his landing at Deal, or the old Richborough Bay, his movements in these parts will be never traced satisfactorily.

On the supposition of his having landed at one or other of those two last places, various directions of his marches in Kent have been suggested, and neither learning nor talent have been wanting: but it seems evident that no great reliance is placed by inquirers or general readers on the hypotheses brought forward; nor do they in any striking way remind us of the descriptions in the Commentaries. On the other hand, it is maintained that if Lymne is made the commencing point, research will be attended

with very favourable results: that several very remarkable coincidences with Cæsar's narrative can be pointed out: and his battles, marches, and other proceedings, traced with far greater certainty than could be anticipated.

This might be shown at some length, but it will not be necessary to do so on the present occasion; the writer of this having fully gone into the subject in a work which he is about to publish.*

In conclusion it may be remarked, that fixing Cæsar's landing at Lymne is not strictly a new idea. It has been there placed by the celebrated French geographer, D'Anville, as also by Philipot, the Kentish topographical writer. But neither of them supported their opinion by dissertation or argument, or inquired how it would bear on Cæsar's other transactions in Britain.

The foregoing paper, most incorrectly reported by the local and London press, and now first printed entire, will be found worthy the attention of the antiquary. Without entering upon a discussion of the various questions it involves, it must be admitted, that Mr. Post's opinion that Cæsar first anchored off Folkstone, and subsequently landed near Lymne, possesses at least a sound and natural probability, in accordance with the text of Cæsar himself. The expression, "montibus angustis mare continebatur," *the sea confined by mountains close to it*, or *contracting it*, seems better applied to the locality of Folkstone than that of Dover, unless it can be proved that a considerable recession of the sea has taken place at the latter spot. The "aperto ac plano littore," *an open and level shore*, seems well applied to the natural features of the country about Lymne. But with the investigation of this subject, must be studied the question of the position of the Portus Iccius,

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* "The Military Antiquities of Kent," in 2 vols. 8vo., with five maps and thirty-seven engravings. J. B. Nichols and Son.

the place in Gaul from whence Cæsar sailed; the exact distance to Dover, Deal, and Folkstone; the river at which the Britons attempted to stay the progress of the Romans, twelve miles from the place of Cæsar's landing.* A very important step remains to be taken in reference to the probable changes that have occurred in the natural features of the Kentish coast from the Romney Marshes to Richborough; and that is, the co-operation of antiquaries and geologists. The real state of the Romney Marshes in the time of the Romans, the probable filling up of the river Rother, the state of Folkstone and Dover harbours, and other localities, can only be satisfactorily decided by the assistance of geologists; and it is to be hoped they will not disdain lending us their aid.

Reverting to the fact of the perversion of the main argument of Mr. Post's paper by the public press, it should be considered, that on such an occasion as that of the meeting at Canterbury, when a rapid succession of papers and discussions follow each other day after day, errors in the reports furnished by the journals are almost unavoidable. The regular reporters who attended at Canterbury were respectable men, and certainly did not intentionally misrepresent. This cannot be urged in defence of the person who officiated on this occasion as reporter for the *Athenæum*, as he not only suppressed mention of several papers which were read, but also invented titles of others which never existed, and asserted they had been read at the meeting. A person who can meanly lend himself to trickery of this kind to impose upon the public, may be a member of the Historical Section, but he cannot be a sensible or an honest man.

The accompanying diagram has been kindly furnished by Mr. Post, in illustration of his Paper.

* See a communication on this subject by Dr. Bromet, in the "Gentleman's Magazine" for June, 1844.

Sheppey

Reculver

Thanet Isle

Richborough

Deal

Walmer

Dover

Folkstone

Lymne

Hythe

Course in the second Expedition

Course in the first Expedition

Direction of Tides

Wind 1st Expn.

Wind 2nd Expn.

Direction of Tides

Romney Marsh

New Romney

Witsand Bay

Boulogne

B. Post, del.

J. R. Jobbins, Lith.

II



III



IV



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VII



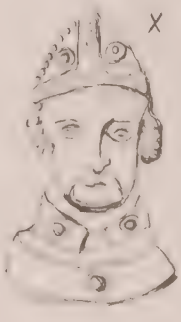
XI



VIII



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RELIGIOUS SIGNS OR TOKENS OF THE MIDDLE AGES.

Plates XXXI., XXXII. and XXXIII.

The objects delineated in these plates are, with three exceptions, brooches in pewter, discovered chiefly in the bed of the Thames, and in making the approaches to the new London Bridge. Intrinsically valueless, and hitherto but little regarded or noticed by antiquaries, these little relics are well worthy attention, as affording illustrations of a custom connected with the superstition of the middle ages, which, in a modified form, is not wholly abolished in Catholic countries at the present day.

When pilgrimages to the shrines of saints and martyrs were prescribed as religious duties, immense multitudes of devotees at particular seasons flocked to the fanes of the more popular objects of mediatorial worship, with offerings of all kinds, money, jewels, and other valuables, as their circumstances might best afford to bestow. As many of them came from a great distance, and as travelling was not then, as now, accelerated by steam, or even by stage-coach and diligence, a pilgrimage must have been to many an event of no small toil and expense, the memory of which, as well as the spiritual and worldly benefits arising therefrom, it would be desirable to perpetuate and set forth, by some "outward and visible sign." The attendants at the shrines and the exhibitions of relics, therefore, kept ready for sale a variety of pewter tokens, bearing the effigies of some particular saint, or some symbol having reference to his acts or worship. For

the convenience of being worn conspicuously, these tokens were made as brooches, to be stuck into some part of the dress, so that the owner might exhibit to the world a proof of his zeal and faith, or in other words in those days, of his merit and good sense. In Erasmus's Colloquy of the Pilgrimage for Religion's sake, Menedemus asks Ogygius, "But what kind of apparel is that which thou hast on? Thou art beset with semicircular shells, art full on every side with images of tin and lead, trimmed with straw chains, and thy arm hath a bracelet of beads." Ogygius replies: "I visited St. James of Compostella; and, returning, I visited the Virgin beyond the sea, who is very famous among the English." As certain saints were believed to possess influence in the cure of particular diseases, it is probable that these signs, from contact or association with their relics, were also used as charms, as the "Vernicle," or likeness of the Saviour, which the Pardoner, described in the Canterbury Tales, wore upon his cap:—

> A Vernicle had he sowed upon his cappe,
> His wallet beforne him on his lappe
> Bret-full of pardon come from Rome al hote.

No pilgrimage was held in higher estimation than that to the shrine of Thomas Becket, at Canterbury. Thither flocked immense numbers of people, of every degree, from all parts of the Christian world; and such was the popularity of the sainted archbishop, that he monopolised the worship and offerings, and caused the other shrines, including that of the Virgin herself, to be comparatively deserted. The relics of the martyr were proportionately numerous, and included the sword with which he was killed, his skull cased in silver, with an aperture at the top, through which it might be kissed; shirts and girdles, and hair breeches, with which the holy man subdued his flesh; a walking cane, plated with silver;

handkerchiefs, and all sorts of objects in themselves of the meanest kind, which had become hallowed by contact. There was a little chapel in which the entire face of the blessed man was shown, gilded over and set with precious stones. All these were revealed to the pious by subordinates; the prior himself acted as chief showman, and granted the devotees a sight of the presents given by great men and princes; the vilest part was gold; all things glittered and shone with precious stones, some bigger than a goose's egg, and the place was filled with inestimable riches, which, Erasmus observes, would have been worse wasted upon dice and wars.

Fig. 10, Pl. XXXII. exhibits one of the *signs* of Becket. It was found in the Thames at London, and had no doubt been brought from Canterbury by some pilgrim or devotee. It is inscribed CAPUT THOME — *the head of Thomas*, round the effigies of the archbishop. This specimen curiously illustrates, and is explained by, a passage in Giraldus Cambrensis, who in his youth was contemporary with Becket. Giraldus, on his return from the continent, stayed at Canterbury a short time on his road to London, where he had an interview with the Bishop of Winchester, who, Giraldus states, on seeing him and his companions *with the sign of St. Thomas hung about their necks*, remarked, that he perceived they had just come from Canterbury.*

In "Piers Ploughman's Vision" a personage is introduced habited as a pilgrim, who wore on his cloak *Signs of Sinai*, to show that he had visited Sinai and the holy sepulchre. The passage in which it occurs is curious for a

* "Episcopus autem videns ipsum intrantem, cujus notitiam satis habuerat, et socios suos cum *signaculis* B. Thomæ a collo suspensis," &c. — *Girald. Camb. de Rebus a se gestis*, ap. Angl. Sacr. vol. ii. p. 481.

description of this custom of pilgrims, and not less so for the moral and satire with which it concludes, on the pilgrims who "never asked after St. Truth before." I give it entire from Mr. Wright's edition.

The people "wandered" in search of truth :—

Til late was and longe
That thei a *leode*[1] mette,
Apparailled as a *paynym*[2]
In pilgrymes wise.
He bar a *burdoun*[3] y-bounde
With a brood liste,
In a withwynde wise
Y-wounden aboute;
A bolle and a bagge
He bar by his syde,
And hundred of ampulles
On his hat seten,
Signes of Synay,
And shelles of Galice,
And many a crouche on his cloke,
And keyes of Rome,
And the vernycle bi-fore,
For men sholde knowe
And se bi hise signes
Whom he sought hadde.
This folk *fraynyd*[4] hym first,
Fro whennes he come.
"From Synay," he seide,
"And fram oure Lordes sepulcre;
In Bethlem and in Babiloyne,
I have ben in bothe;
In Armonye and Alisaundre,
In manye othere places.
Ye may se by my signes
That sitten on myn hatte,
That I have walked ful wide
In weet and in drye,
And sought goode seintes
For my soules helthe."
"Knowestow aught a *corsaint*,[5]
That men calle Truthe?
Koudestow aught *wissen*[6] us the wey,
Wher that *wye*[7] dwelleth?"
"Nay, so me God helpe!"
Seide the *gome*[8] thanne,
"I *seigh*[9] nevere palmere,
With pyk ne with scrippe,
Asken after hym *er*[10]
Til now in this place."*

The author of the Supplement to the "Canterbury Tales," printed by Urry, which, it is probable, was written soon after Chaucer's death, speaks of these *signs* being purchased by Chaucer's party on the occasion of their

[1] a man. [2] pagan, a Saracen. [3] staff. [4] asked. [5] a prime saint. [6] teach. [7] man, person. [8] man. [9] saw. [10] before.

* Vision of Piers Ploughman, l. 3533.

pilgrimage to Canterbury. The writer gives a lively picture of this famous city in those days, which Mr. Wright has, with excellent effect introduced into an account of the meeting of the British Archæological Association at Canterbury, published in the "Archæological Album."*

Mr. Wright observes, that the author of "this rather unpolished performance, tells us how the pilgrims arrived in Canterbury at 'myd-morowe' (in the middle of the forenoon), and took up their lodgings at the Chequer:—

'They toke their in and loggit them at mydmorowe I trowe
Atte Cheker of the hope, that many a man doth know:'

and how, mine host of Southwark, having given the necessary orders for their dinner, they all proceeded to the cathedral, to make their offerings at the shrine of St. Thomas. At the church door, they were sprinkled with holy water:—

'Then at chirch dore the curtesy gan to ryse,
Tyl the knyght, of gentilnes that knew right well the guyse,
Put forth the prelatis, the parson and his fere.
A monk, that took the spryngill with a manly chere,
And did as the manner is, moiled [*wet*] al their patis,
Everich after othir, righte as they were of statis.
The frere feynyd fetously the spryngill for to hold
To spryng oppon the remnaunt, that for his cope he nold
Have laft that occupacioune in that holy plase,
So longid his holy conscience to se the nonnis face.'

"We are left to conjecture how far the monk was successful in the object he desired. The knight and better part of the company went direct to their devotions; but some of the pilgrims of a less educated class began to wander about the nave of the church, curiously admiring all the objects

* Page 19, *et seq.*, Chapman and Hall, London.

around them. The miller and his companions entered into a warm discussion concerning the arms in the painted glass windows. At length the host of Southwark, whose business it was to preserve order among the company, called them together, and reproved them for their negligence; whereupon they hastened to make their offerings:—

'Then passid they forth boystly gogling with their hedis
Knelid adown to-fore the shrine, and hertlich their bedis
They preyd to seint Thomas, in such wise as they couth;
And sith the holy relikes ech man with his mowith
Kissed, as a goodly monk the names told and taught.
And sith to othir places of holynes they raught,
And were in their devocioune tyl service were al doon.'

"As noon approached, they gathered together and went to their dinner, for it was the dinner-hour for all classes at this period. Before they left the church, however, they bought *signs* 'as the manner was,' in order that they might have something to show as a memorial and evidence of the saint they had visited. The miller bought, and pinned on his bosom, *signs of Canterbury brooches.* The distribution of these *signs* appears to have led to some confusion:—

'Then, as manere and custom is, *signes* there they bought
For men of contré should know whome they had sought.
Eche man set his silver in such thing as they liked.
And in the meen while the miller had y-pikid
His bosom ful of signys of *Cannterbury brochis;*
Though the pardoner and he pryvely in hir pouchis
They put them afterwards, that noon of them it wist.
Save the sompner seid somewhat, and seyd to he list,
"Halff part!" quod he, prively rownyng on their ere.
"Husht, pees!" quod the miller, "seist thow nat the frere,
How he lowrith undir his hood with a doggish eye?
Hit shuld be a privy thing that he coud nat aspy."'

"When they had satisfied their feelings of curiosity and devotion:—

'They set their *signys* upon their hedes, and som oppon their capp,
And sith to the dyner-ward they gan for to stapp.'

"The superstitious Louis XI. of France, wore in his cap pewter *signs* or images, which he used to kiss with devout reverence on occasions of good or bad luck. Perhaps the material of which they were made was selected by the monarch to contrast with the rich and gorgeous paraphernalia of regal state, in the true spirit of 'the pride that apes humility."

The use of the pewter *signs*, from some specimens in the British Museum, appears to have been continued down to a late period. As in a future number of these tracts, I propose to revert to the subject, and give etchings of others in my own collection, and in those of my friends, it will be sufficient for present purposes to observe, that the custom they serve to illustrate is clearly derived from practices of remote antiquity, founded and depending upon popular ignorance and superstition. The silver shrines bought by the worshippers of the Ephesian Diana, which "brought no small gain unto the craftsmen," may be cited from a host of confirmatory instances.

One of the most curious of the *signs* given in the accompanying plates is fig. 1, plate XXXI.* It bears a full-faced human head, with the legend, + ECCE : SINGNVM: FACIEI : BEATI : IOHIS : BAPTISTE—*Behold the sign of the face of the blessed John the Baptist;* an ecclesiastic bearing the head of St. John; on either side an attendant, bearing what may be intended for a lighted candle. It was found at Abbeville, in the Somme, having been probably brought by some devotee from Amiens, where a pre-

* It was kindly presented to me, together with fig. ix., pl. XXXIII., found also in the Somme, by Monsieur Boucher de Perthes, President of the Royal Society of Emulation of Abbeville.

tended head of St. John is to this day exhibited, and to which it unquestionably refers.

Dr. Rigollot of Amiens has published * some signs, one of which, closely resembling this specimen, reads: — 1. HIC EST SIGNVM : FACIE BЄATI .IOHAVNIS BAVTISTЄ +, and exhibits a whole length figure of a priest, bearing before him the precious head, and an acolyte standing on each side with a candle.

2. In another the face of St. John fills up the entire field of the piece. The inscription is:—ƧAIN : IЄHAN : BADDIDЄN : D'AMIЄƧ +. — *St. John the Baptist* (?) *of Amiens.*

3. A leaden piece, or token:—*Obv.* MONЄTA · EPI SCTI' IHOIS— *Money of the Bishop of St. John.* A heart in a circle, in the centre of a cross of *fleurs-de-lis*—*Rev.* INNOCENS · VOVS · AIDERA—*Innocent* (?) *will assist you.* A rebus composed of a note of music; a moon in the third quarter between the letters TENEZ; beneath, two round objects, which may be intended for pieces of money, or sacred cakes.

These details, Dr. Rigollot suggests, may be thus interpreted: "The head of St. John supported (*entretenez*) by your gifts."

The first two of these are signs, the third a leaden medal issued to pilgrims and visitors by the monks of the Abbey of St. John of Amiens.

A similar custom existed at Noyon (Oise). In a request presented in 1379 by the inmates of the Abbey of Saint Eloi, of Noyon, mention is made of pilgrims who visited the tomb of St. Eloi, offering up to the saint wax candles, and pur-

* Monnaies inconnues des Évêques des Innocens, des Fous, et de quelques autres associations singulières du même temps, par M. M. J. R., d'Amiens, 8vo. Paris, 1837.

chasing certain *signes* and scarfs of pilgrimage, which objects were sold for the profit of the Abbey.*

John the Baptist was one of the "prime saints" of the middle ages; and his head figures conspicuously in ecclesiastical legends. In the Saxon Chronicle it is stated,—"This year (A.D. 448) John the Baptist shewed his head to two monks, who came from the Eastern country to Jerusalem for the sake of prayer, in the place that whilom was the palace of Herod." † The same account appears almost verbally in Bede, Florence, Roger of Wendover, and others. The head was said to be carried to Edessa.‡ How it eventually travelled to Amiens is, no doubt, as satisfactorily recorded in the ecclesiastical archives of that city. Mr. D. H. Haigh has noticed § the resemblance of the full-faced head of the Irish coins of John to that of the Baptist, which he suggests it may have been intended to represent. For an analytical and critical summary of all that has been written on this subject, reference should be made to the *Traité Historique de la Translation du chef de St. Jean-Baptiste*, by Du Cange. ‖

In Dr. Rigollot's interesting work are also figured and thus described two other signs. The one which appears to be the more ancient, has the legend following:—+ S. BЄATI · ELIGII NOVIOMЄNSIS ЄPISCOPI; which may be read, "*Signum beati*," &c. St. Eloi seated, forging on

* Annales de l'Eglise Cathédrale de Noyon, par Jacques Levasseur, 1633.

† An ccccxlviii. Þeр Iohannes Baptiста atÿpede тpam munecon, þa comon ƿpam eaстdale тo ȝebiddene hi on Ieрuƒalem, hiƒ Þeapod on þæре ƒтope þehpilan paƒ Þeрodeƒ punuȝ.

‡ "Anno Domini DCCLXI. caput beati Johannis Baptiste in Edessam civitatem transfertur."—Roger of Wendover.—Ed. Historical Society.

§ Numismatic Chron. ii. 187.

‖ Paris, Cramoisy, 1665, in 4to.

an anvil; before him a figure kneeling, offering a wax taper, twisted in the form of a serpent; behind, a horse; above, a hand from the heavens.

The other reads: — SIGILLVM · SANCTI · ЄLIGII · NOVIOMЄNSIS · ЄPISCOPI. The saint is clothed as a bishop; the rest of the subject as the former one, except the hand from the sky, which is wanting.

To return to our Plates. Fig. 2, Pl. XXXI., half size of the original, represents St. John carrying the holy lamb. It was found in the river at Canterbury, and is now in the collection of Mr. Rolfe, of Sandwich. The lamb also appears upon the little leaden piece (fig. 11), which probably was struck for one of the many conventual purposes for which leaden tickets or tokens were used. Fig. 4, Virgin and child. Fig. 5, a warrior bound and tied to a tree. Fig. 8, the legend on this sign is IESVS · A · NACЄ · RЄGЄT—*Jesus of Nazareth shall rule.* Many of the other signs are possibly merely conventional.

Pl. XXXII. has been etched, and kindly presented to me by Mr. W. H. Brooke, of Hastings. Except fig. 10, in the possession of the Rev. Thomas Welton, of Upper Clapton, to whom I am indebted for the loan of this and other specimens, the objects are from drawings made by Mr. Brooke of antiquities discovered during the erection of New London Bridge. Mr. Brooke believes that figs. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, are in silver; but they so closely resemble the numerous varieties in pewter from the same locality, that I think it is probable they are all of the baser metal. Silver signs were also used, as, for instance, the yeoman in Chaucer wears:—

"A Christofre on his brest of silver shene."*

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* Ed. Tyrwhytt, line 115 of the Prologue. In a note the Editor says, "I do not see the meaning of this ornament. By

Fig. 1, Crucifix in brass. Fig. 7, in brass; legend, AVE MARIA—*Hail Mary.* Figs. 8 and 9, gold signet rings. Fig. 10, sign of Thomas Becket. Fig. 11, the head of Becket magnified. Fig. 12, pewter sign in my own collection. It is not known in whose possession figs. 1 to 9 inclusive, now are.

Pl. XXXIII. fig. 9, from Abbeville, represents a soldier about to decapitate a bishop on the outer side of the gate of a city. Fig. 10 is inscribed with the well-known ejaculation "AVE MARIA GRACIA plena."* Figs. 10 and 14, the Virgin in a ship, may have been sold as *signs* at the shrine of the Virgin at Boulogne-sur-mer. The others need no comment.

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the statute 37 Edward III., yeomen are forbidden to wear any ornaments of gold or silver." This would most probably not apply to a religious emblem; but pewter would be entirely unobjectionable.

I possess a Christopher in pewter, discovered in the bed of the Thames.

* An ancient mould for making brooches of this peculiar kind was dug up many years since at Askill, in the county of Norfolk. See Archæologia, vol. xiv. p. 275, and Pl. xlviii.

ROMAN REMAINS DISCOVERED ON THE SOUTH DOWNS, NEAR LANCING, SUSSEX.

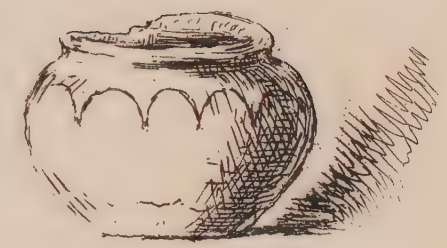
Plates XXXIV. and XXXV.

These remains, which were laid open in March 1828, are situated about a mile and a half from the sea-coast, in a line between Lancing and Sompting, on the property of Col. Lloyd, of Lancing. They consist of the flooring and a portion of a wall of a building, graves, &c.

The wall of the building (Plate XXXIV.) is of flint, about two feet thick, and level with the ground, except in places where it rises a foot or so above it; it has been plastered and coloured red. To this room, which is about sixteen feet square, there appears to have been attached externally a gallery six feet wide, in the floor of which was noticed an oval sinking six inches deep, the sides, like those of the wall, plastered and coloured red. The floors of both are formed with small oblong stones, apparently Kentish rag, of about an inch square, laid in mortar upon a bed of flints in an irregular manner, without pattern or regular design. On the south side of the building the pavement was taken up, and the ground beneath excavated to the depth of six feet. It consisted of six alternate layers of burnt bones and flints laid in mortar, which appeared to be composed of chalk, lime, and sea sand. The building, previous to its being excavated, presented the appearance of a barrow of considerable size; its extent is denoted by the faintly dotted line in the sketch. Upon the floor were ashes and rubbish, suggestive



Bird's-eye View of the Ancient Remains discovered on the South Downs in 1828



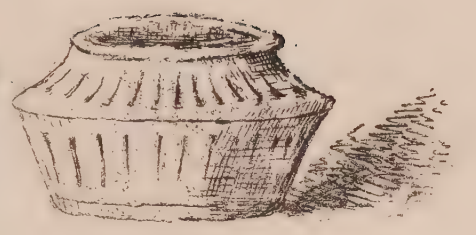
2



1



3



5



4

FROM THE SOVTH DOWNS NEAR LANCING SVSSEX.

of the place having been destroyed by fire; and among the ashes, bones and teeth of animals, boars' tusks, together with five-and-twenty Roman coins, and one believed to be Gaulish or British. They are of Claudius, Nero,* Vespasian, Hadrian, Pius, Faustina, M. Aurelius, Commodus, and Gallienus.

The following is a reference to the general view:—

A. Building 16 ft. square.—*B.* Gallery, about 6 ft. wide.—*C.* A cavity about 1 ft. 9 in. below the surface of the ground, and about 2 ft. in diameter, paved with small square pieces of chalk; on the edge was found a small metal fibula, having a sea-horse in relief.—*D.* Grave containing burnt bones and an iron ring.—*E.* Grave: burnt bones, and part of a dagger.—*F.* Grave: burnt bones and a fibula.—*G.* Grave: burnt bones only.—*H.* Grave: a coarsely executed fibula and burnt bones.—*L.* Grave: a large urn (Pl. XXXV. fig. 1), burnt bones, a fibula, and a locket; the urn was reversed over the calcined bones.—*M* and *N.* Graves, containing burnt bones, a small urn (*M*, Pl. XXXV. fig. 2), and a fibula.—*O.* Grave: burnt bones and a bone comb.—*P.* Grave: burnt bones, comb, and a Gaulish or British coin.—*Q.* Grave: three small urns (Pl. XXXV. fig. 4); fragments of urns; three flint celts; five rough beads and a fibula. These were covered with a layer of flints, upon the top of which were found several small urns, lumps of burnt bones, and a fibula; the whole being covered with an upper layer of flints.—*R.* Grave, with skeleton. Under the head in a cavity were the bones of a cock; in the middle of the grave a fibula in the form of a cock, but without legs, the wings inlaid with blue and red stones; a cloak buckle; two coins, one silver, the other plated, both concave and convex. The former is inscribed VIRI around a head.†—*S.* Grave: two heaps of burnt bones; two small urns; six lachrymatories (?)

* A large brass coin of this emperor, *Rev.* a triumphal arch, is in a fine state of preservation.

† This coin appears to be of Viridovix, the chief of the Unelli. He was elected commander of the forces raised by the Armoric states against Sabinus, one of Cæsar's officers.—*De Bello Gallico.* lib. iii. cap. 17, 18, 19.

surrounding an urn, and four surrounding another, all reversed; a ring, a bone comb, and a fibula.—*T.* Oval grave: a heap of burnt bones at each end, ring, fibula, earring, and comb.

An excavation was made at the south of the building between graves *Q.* and *N.* It afforded an immense quantity of muscle and oyster shells, mingled with fragments of pottery, bones of animals, and rough beads. Some of the last are of white marble, and, from some traces remaining, appear to have been used as vertical enrichments in the inner angles of the building.

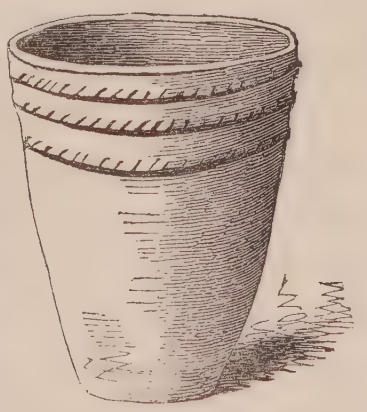
Mr. Britton, to whom I am indebted for the above account, as well as for the loan of sketches executed by Mr. H. Sandall, states, that the downs in this part of Sussex abound with ancient entrenchments, roads formed with flints, old walls, and traces of dwelling-houses. A tumulus, situated about five minutes' walk from the Roman remains, was opened by Mr. Britton, and presented some peculiarities. "A circular trench, 1 ft. 6 in. wide, had been first formed, the inner diameter measuring about ten feet. This trench had been cut in the chalk to the depth of about two feet, the width diminishing to six or nine inches at the bottom. In this trench were several heaps of burnt bones and ashes, a few pieces of pottery, some sling-stones, and several common snail shells; these, I observed, always accompanied the burnt bones. The remaining space was filled up with flints, and not with the chalk excavated in forming the trench; for this had evidently been thrown into the circle, and formed the mound. The bones appeared to have been burnt in the trench, both from their position, and from the fragments of charred wood which were near them."

The etchings of Mr. Britton's sketches have been supplied by the liberal kindness of Mr. Alexander Horace Burkitt.

BARROWS IN WILTSHIRE,

Excavated in 1842, by Mr. W. Chaffers, Jun.

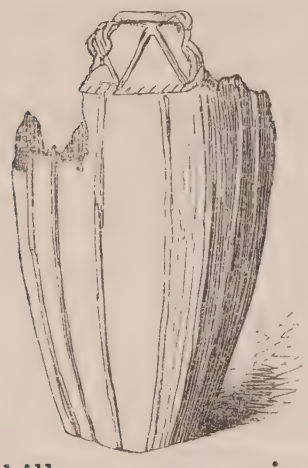
These barrows are situated on the downs near Woodyates about nine miles from Salisbury. Mr. Chaffers writes as follows:—"Pursuing the course of an immense and extensive vallum or dyke for about a mile and a half, we found on an elevated spot, two barrows, each about ten feet high, of hemispherical shape, and a few yards apart. We opened that nearer the dyke first, by cutting through the centre. The section presented the following result. At the top, about six feet of chalk rubble; below this, a layer of flint stones, three feet thick, quite free from earth, but with unburnt bones of birds and animals interspersed; beneath this was about a foot of black mouldy earth, similar to that of old churchyards, where bodies have lain and perished. With this was mixed fragments of coarse pottery, bones, and charcoal. On removing these, we came to the natural surface of the chalk, when I perceived a thin flat stone, underneath which was a very large urn, mouth upwards, containing ashes and burnt bones, and a brass pin. The urn was firmly fixed in a cist cut out of the chalk. It is of coarse black earth, mixed with very fine gravel, and evidently merely dried in the sun. Round the top are three raised mouldings, about an inch apart, with indentations upon them. Its height eighteen inches, diameter the same. Above the chalk cist was a flat stone in the shape of a spear head.



"The other barrow was opened in like manner. It contained no flints like the former, but was composed of earth

and chalk rubble, together with a large quantity of fragments of urns of different coloured earth.

A foot below the chalk surface we discovered an urn covered like the other with a large stone. It is ornamented, as shown in the cut, and made of firmer texture with a red earth and fine gravel. It was about half filled with burnt bones and ashes. Some flat stones, similar in shape to that found in the other barrow, but smaller, were found among the chalk; they were probably used as lance-heads. Several other barrows along the ridge of the hills were examined by us; they contained nothing, and appeared to have been previously excavated. The smoothness and verdant hue of the grass on one of smaller dimensions, indicated its having been undisturbed. This barrow was not more than two feet above the surface. It was formed of gravel. On removing this, at the depth of a foot, we found a clay cist placed in the chalk, and in it a skeleton lying east and west, the face towards the east. Close by its right side was an iron dagger much corroded, and a green substance, which had probably formed part of the handle. There were also decayed portions of another iron weapon, perhaps a spear. The bones were in a remarkably perfect state, doubtless from the protection afforded by the clay cist; the back teeth exhibited a peculiarity, being hollowed out, not by natural decay, but apparently by attrition in masticating some hard substance. Dr. Mantell, in his 'Wonders of Geology' (vol. i. p. 41), notices a similar peculiarity in the teeth of a human skeleton found at a great depth in the blue silt near Lewes."



Note. In addition to the above communication, I have also to thank Mr. Chaffers for the wood-cuts.

Fig 1.

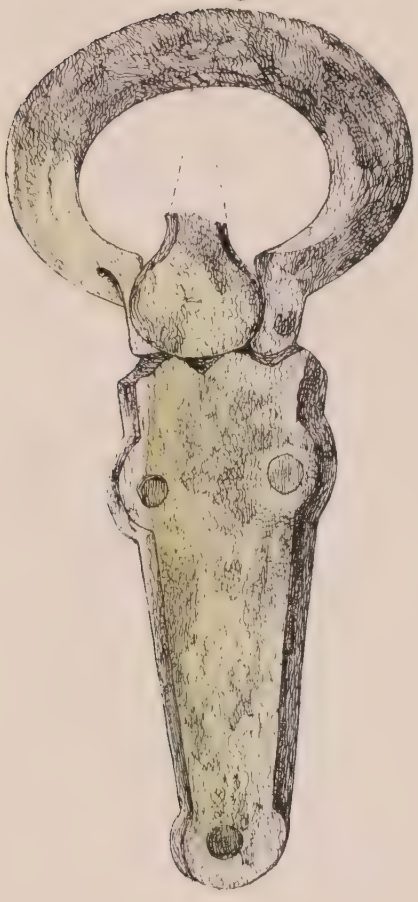


Fig. 2.

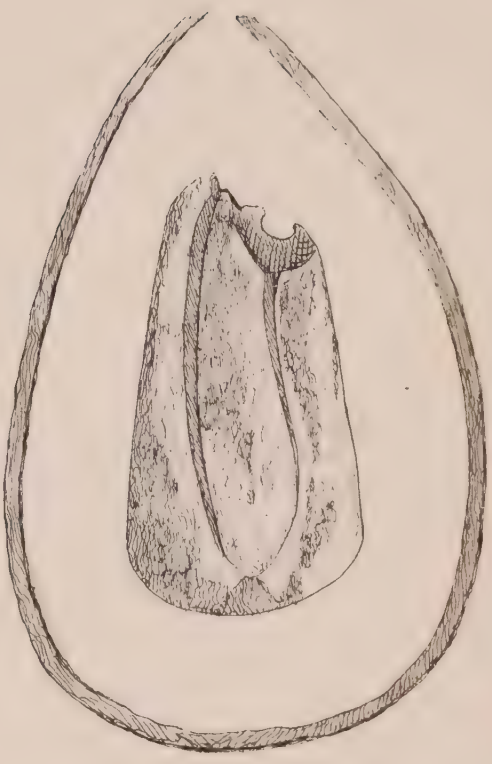


Fig 3.

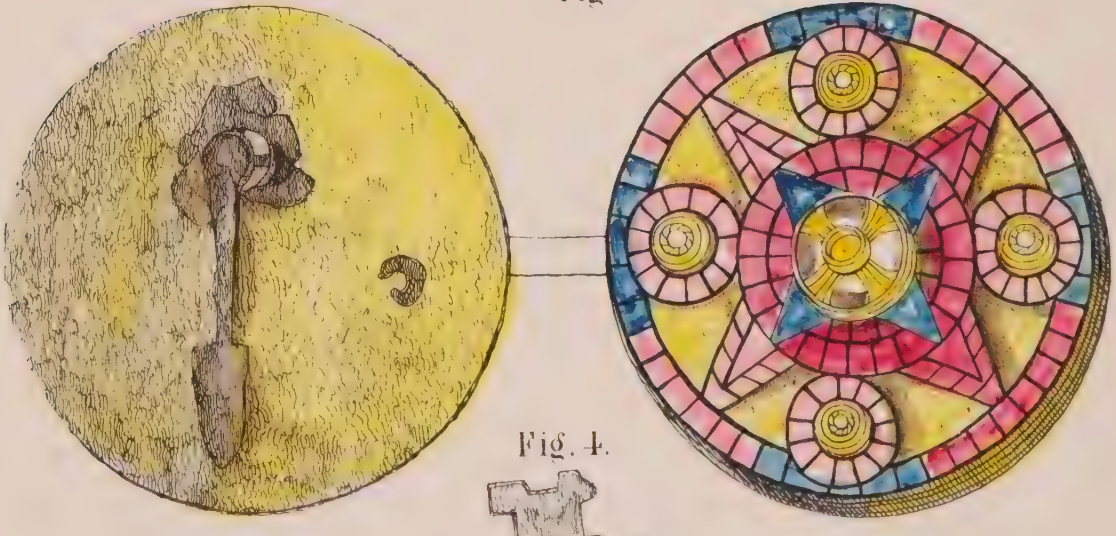


Fig. 4.

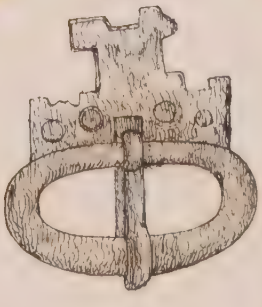


Fig. 6.

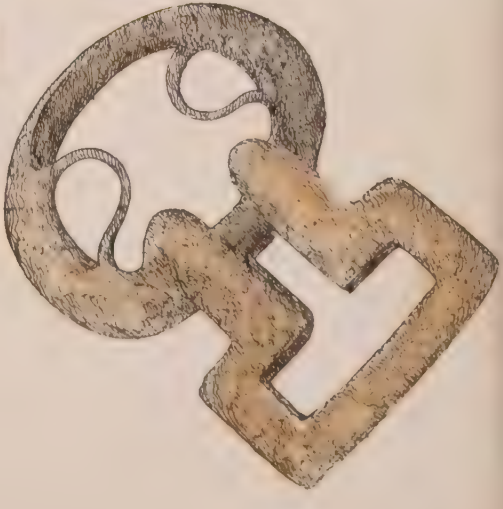


Fig 5.



The ground having been evenly and regularly dug, we have been enabled to save many of the objects discovered; although, at first, many were lost through the ignorance of the workmen. Before I learnt anything of these remains, several fragments of urns of various sorts, some of a lead colour, some of a red, the larger ones of a coarse black earth mixed with sands and shells, surrounded with ashes and calcined matter, had been dug up. Some were ornamented with beadings of four or more lines, some with a zigzag pattern, some with horizontal circular mouldings about the brim, some plain, others twisted. The coarsest specimens are very little burnt; and the ornaments are done by the hand without the lathe. During the excavations, many articles were carried away and sold; for instance, a piece of gold weighing three ounces, found by itself about 60 yards from the London road: it probably formed part of a bracelet or necklace, was chased at one end, the other showing where it had been broken asunder. It was sold, I have been informed, to a Jew at Chatham, and, of course, was soon after consigned to the crucible. Some of the objects I procured, were obtained under circumstances which did not admit of my ascertaining how they were disposed in the graves, such as coloured beads of baked earth (fig. 7) and glass (fig. 2, 3, 4, Pl. XXXVII.); amethystine quartz pendants (Pl. XXXVI. fig. 2); pieces of brass wire and ring; a buckle of copper gilt (fig. 1); a thin piece of silver of the size of a half-crown, stamped with interlacing figures, or a sort of vermicular work, with two holes perforated as if to suspend it (Pl. XXXVII. fig. 9). These were all brought to me, with a common pitcher-shaped urn of a slate colour.

Among the early discoveries, was a sword of iron fourteen inches long, with wood still remaining on the handle,

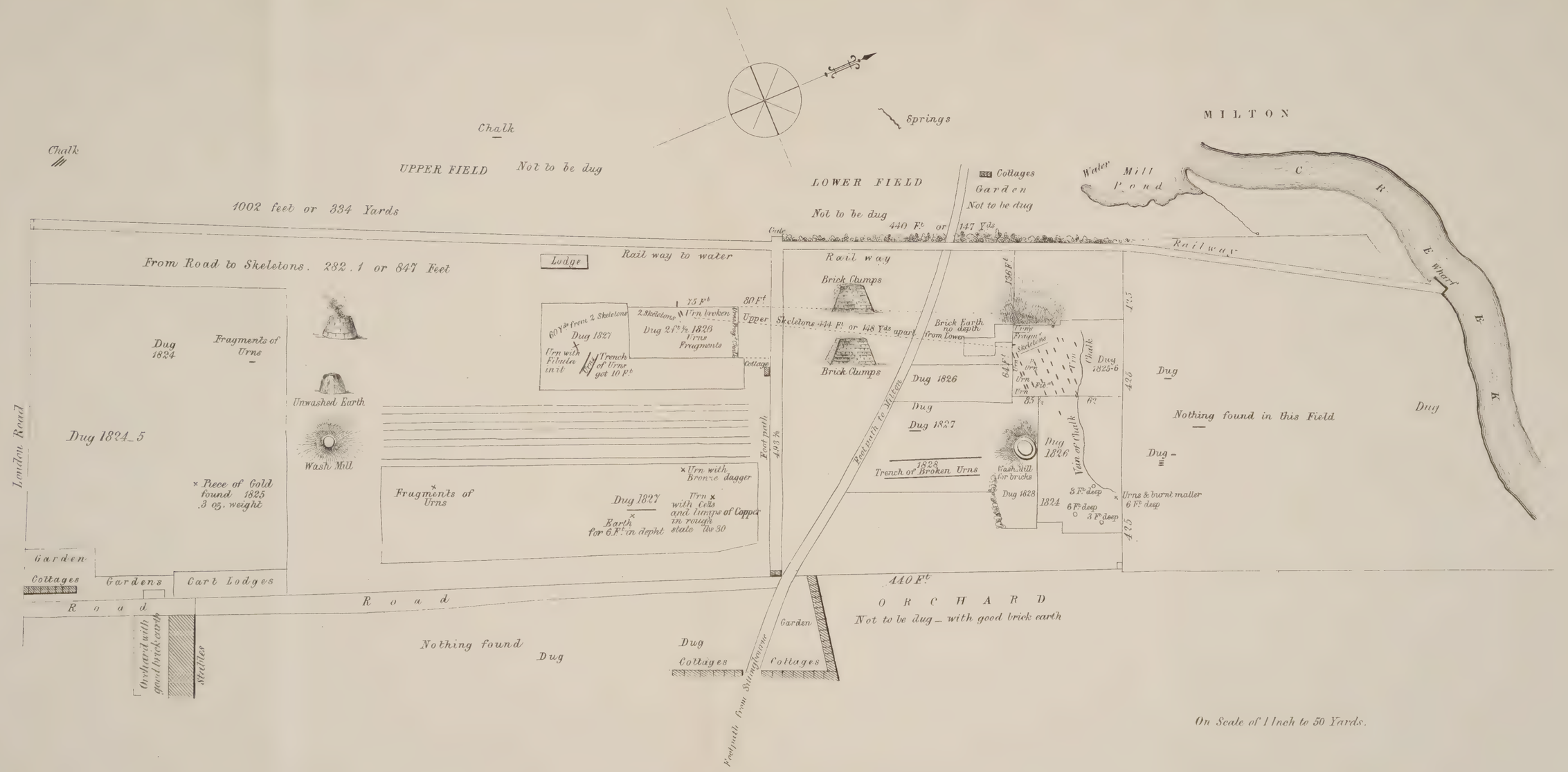
and a thin brass plate, the convex side of which is stamped with a foliated figure: it is perforated, apparently to fix it on a sword belt or breast plate, as an ornament (Pl. XXXVII. fig. 8, half the actual size). In an adjoining grave was found a bronze spear-head with a piece of a deer's horn.

The next articles discovered were swords and daggers, the latter always placed on the left arm of the skeleton; and spear heads, generally found at the right leg, the point towards the feet. In some graves there were only a few bones; and it is worthy of notice, that a number of common sea shells or snail shells were often found in them.* In one of the graves, which were generally from eight to ten feet apart, we found on the right side of a skeleton, the umbo of a shield standing upright (Pl. XXXVII. fig. 1). Its height is seven inches; point, one inch; diameter, five inches: across its base was a bar of iron (fig. 6), with two studs (fig. 5), by which it was fixed to the shield. About three feet to the right, was a small iron dagger; this may have been placed on the left arm of a skeleton, which had quite disappeared; for I met with two or three instances where two bodies had been laid side by side.

In a grave ten feet eastward of the last, was a tolerably perfect skeleton of a female. At the head was a slate-coloured urn. On the chest lay a handsome circular fibula with gold rim. Its form is that of a double star, and it is set with garnets, or coloured glass, upon chequered foils of

* The Rev. Dr. Buckland found about two handfuls of small shells of the *Nerita littoralis*, close to the thigh bone of a female skeleton, in the cave of Paviland, near Swansea (see Reliquiæ Diluvianæ, p. 90). Mr. Mills also, in his account of the Deverel barrow, mentions the discovery of the skeleton of a young person amidst *snail shells*. Sir R. C. Hoare also mentions similar discoveries.

gold. The rays of the inner star are of a blue stone. Between the rays of the larger star are four studs, with a ruby in each, surrounded with garnets, the spaces between being filled up with gold filigree work; the spheres or lines of the setting I think were ivory; its diameter is two and a half inches. The metal of the back appears to be copper gilt. It had a tongue to fasten it, and a small hook by which it was suspended (Pl. XXXVI. fig. 3). Underneath were nine earthenware beads, red, blue, and white, small pieces of copper wire, a thin silver twisted ring, a substance like hair or silk twisted, and a green bead (Pl. XXXVII. fig. 3). Near the left arm was a copper ornament resembling a locket (Pl. XXXVI. fig. 5), which crumbled to pieces when touched; and on the left thigh bone, an armlet or bracelet in copper. Other graves disclosed sometimes a skeleton with an urn, or fragments of weapons, beads, bracelets, etc. One contained a pair of shears or scissors, and some other utensils in iron, together with two beads; a pair of shears was also found in another grave. A very perfect skeleton was accompanied by thirty four beads of baked earth and glass, one amethyst pendant, and two bits of bone, apparently dog's teeth, tipped with metal and bored for suspension; on either side of the skull was a silver ring and fragments of wire. The position of the arms of this skeleton was curious: the left arm was laid across the breast diagonally, the left hand touching the right shoulder, the right arm straight across the body, and the hand under the left elbow. The right hand appeared to hold a mass of iron, which, on examination, proved to be links and hooks of a chain which probably encircled the wrist. Between the thigh bones, touching the right knee, was a confused mass of iron substance, like a case of instruments, consisting of two or three pins or bars of iron, and a knife-blade, with something like an ornamented handle



PLAN OF THE SITE OF ANTIQUITIES DISCOVERED AT SITTINGBOURNE, KENT.

W Vallance del.

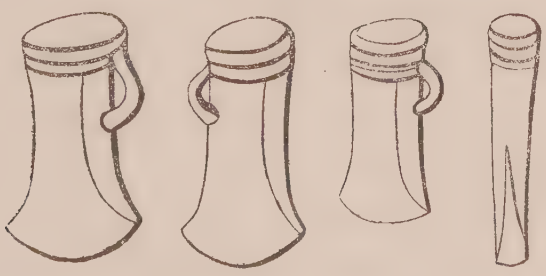
J.R. Jobbins, lith.

of bone; and other fragments. At the feet of the skeleton was an urn.

Several fragments of animal bones were found interspersed among the graves, and the front of an ox's head, the leg of a horse, etc. The total number of graves opened was about fifty. Only one piece of metal like a coin has been met with, and that was so corroded that it could only be suspected to have been a coin.

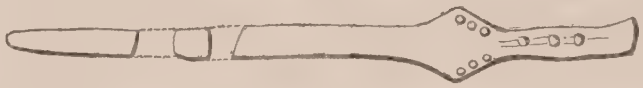
While these discoveries were going on, a workman in a neighbouring brickfield, a quarter of a mile to the south-east, dug up a square iron chest, containing bones apparently of a child, burnt earth and charred wood, two urns and fragments of pottery. It had a brass ring affixed to it for a handle. The urns were of a better composition than any that accompanied the skeletons.

On January 16, 1828, were found two urns, three feet apart, in a north-east and south-west direction, about one hundred and forty yards from the site of the skeletons, and twelve yards from the spot where the two foot paths unite (see Pl. XXXVIII). One urn contained four celts and one gouge in bronze or bell-metal, with about thirty pounds weight of copper in lumps, quite pure. The wea-



pons are of copper mixed with tin. The urn dropped to pieces; but near it were found sundry fragments of the rudest kind, ornamented with parallel lines irregularly

scratched. In the other was a bronze dagger, twelve and a half inches in length, broken in two pieces, and six bronze



rings graduating from one and a half inch to two and a quarter in diameter. About twenty-seven yards to the south-west, it appeared as if the earth had been removed. I caused it to be dug out to the depth of fifteen feet. At twelve feet below the surface were the remains of a skeleton or bones, extremely decayed.

W. V.

The foregoing notes have been extracted, with permission, from a manuscript volume of discoveries of antiquities in the county of Kent, made by the Rev. W. Vallance, a portion of which was communicated by that gentleman to the Congress of the British Archæological Association at Canterbury. To Mr. Vallance we are also indebted for the illustrative plates, which form a valuable addition for comparison with those published by Douglas in the "Nenia Britannica;" by Lord Albert Conyngham, Mr. Akerman and others, in the "Archæologia;" and more lately by the Rev. F. Wrench, in his "Antiquities of the Parish of Stowting." The general character of the remains discovered at Sittingbourne is so precisely similar to those referred to in these various works, that their appropriation to the early Saxon settlers in the county admits of no hesitation, while in some particulars they differ from the works of ancient art discovered in other parts of England, which systematic investigation will probably enable us with equal certainty to assign to other Saxon tribes, and to the Danes, who subsequently overran this country.

To place in the hands of the careful antiquary copious materials for comparison is the only step which will lead to correct classification, and to the confirmation or modification of theories, as well as in many instances to their disproval when founded upon vague and uncertain data. Every discovery should be immediately placed upon an accessible record, before the facts connected with it are confused or forgotten; and the objects themselves should be deposited in museums, which, if private or public intelligence and liberality be insufficient to institute, Government ought to establish and endow, in at least one town in every county.

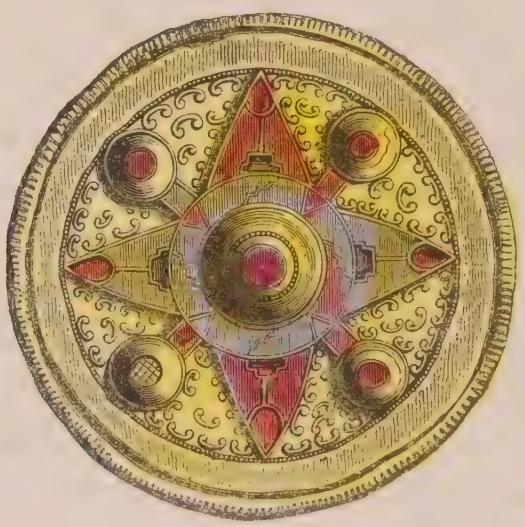
The beautiful gold fibula (Pl. XXXVI. fig. 3) is of a class which includes many varieties, remarkable for exquisite beauty and skilful workmanship. Whoever has become familiar with these ornaments will be convinced that the arts were not in so degraded a state among the northern nations as has been generally imagined, and a slight acquaintance with Anglo-Saxon literature will enable any one to demonstrate that the ornamental arts must have been carried to a high perfection, and many of the beautiful jewels and ornaments which have been rescued from the melting-pot, and are preserved in the cabinets and museums of enlightened antiquaries, will be recognised as specimens of objects constantly referred to in the Saxon poems which they thus tend to illustrate. In the piece "On the various fortunes of men," in the *Codex Exoniensis*,* the goldsmith held a conspicuous position:—

ꝼumum punðoꝑ-ȝieꝼe.	for one *a* wondrous skill
puꝑh ȝolð-ꝼmiþe.	in gold-smith's art

* A collection of Anglo-Saxon poetry, from a MS. in the library of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, with an English translation by B. Thorpe, F.S.A. Published for the Society of Antiquaries of London. Page 331.

ȝeaɲɲaƀ ꝑeoɲꝑeð.	is provided,
ꝑul oft he ȝehẏɲƀeð.	full oft he decorates,
⁊ ȝehẏɲɲtƀeð ꝑel.	and well adorns
bɲẏtƀen-cɲɲinȝeɾ beoɲn.	*a* powerful king's noble,
⁊ he him bɲaƀ ɾẏleð.	and he to him gives broad
lonƀ ƀo leane.	land in recompense.

And "bracelets," "rings," and "jewels," of "beaten" and "twisted gold" occur continually in this as well as in other works, to which on the present occasion it will not be necessary to refer. For comparison with Mr. Vallance's fibula, as well as to afford another example of Saxon art, Mr. Akerman has allowed me the use of the subjoined woodcut of one discovered in a tumulus at Wingham, near Sandwich, by Lord Albert Conyngham.*

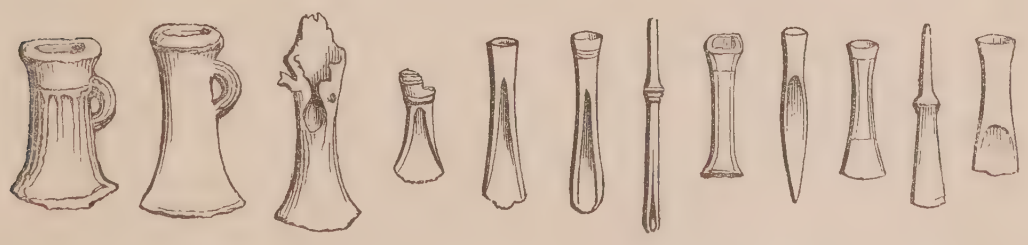


The umbo of a shield (Pl. XXXVII. fig. 1) is of rather an uncommon form. The beads (figs. 8, 9, 10) are extremely curious, and serve as examples of the perfection to which the art of glassmaking had attained among the ancients. Fig. 10 is unquestionably of Roman work, and it

* Numismatic Chronicle, Vol. vi. p. 182. The fibula is of gold, set with garnets over thin gold foil. In some of these fibulæ coloured glass supplies the place of precious stones, and in others vitreous pastes are used.

is probable that the other may also be Roman, as recent discoveries in London have brought to light, among other Roman remains, fragments of glass bearing a resemblance, in the colouring and mode of formation, to these beads. The amethystine pendant ornament (Pl. XXXVI. fig. 2) is often found in Kent, with Saxon remains; some were exhumed very recently with skeletons, in cutting the railway near Ramsgate, but, as usual, the relics were dispersed or destroyed, no one interfering to preserve them.

The celts and gouge (see woodcut, p. 101) are, of course, entirely disconnected with the Saxon remains, are long anterior in date, and of different origin, being, as their name implies, the presumed works of the Celts. They are found, I believe, throughout Germany, France, and the United Kingdom, often picked up as it were in sets, and of a great variety of shape and pattern. Their uses have been a fertile theme of conjecture and discussion; still, it must be owned, we want authenticated facts connected with their discovery in various localities to enable us to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion. Some of them have been with reason supposed to be weapons affixed to a short wooden handle for close warfare, while, on the other hand, their connexion with gouges and other implements, seems to render their exclusive use for purposes of war at least questionable. The examples below, from drawings made by Mr. H. Ninham, were recently discovered near Attleborough, in Norfolk, and



communicated by Mr. Goddard Johnson to the Central

Committee of the British Archæological Association.* They favour the opinion of those who believe them to be workmen's tools; but when we refer to the specimens discovered by Mr. Vallance in juxta-position with a sword, we are compelled to require still further evidence to settle the question.

While these notes are passing through the press, I observe that Mr. Wyse, in the House of Commons, on Friday (June 27), moved "An address to Her Majesty, that she will be graciously pleased to give directions for the establishment and maintenance of a museum of national antiquities, in conjunction with a commission for the conservation of national monuments." The honourable member supported his motion by a speech which forcibly proved his competency for the noble task he has undertaken. He was supported by Messrs. Hawes, Bernal, Borthwick and Ewart; but the motion was negatived without a division. The objections urged by the Chancellor of the Exchequer shew how little he seems to have comprehended the arguments of Mr. Wyse, lucid and convincing as they must appear to any one who has given the subject the least consideration.

C. R. S.

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* Journal of the Association, No. I. p. 58. H. G. Bohn, London.



GAULISH COINS IN SILVER FOUND NEAR DOL IN BRITANY.

GAULISH COINS FOUND IN BRITTANY.

Plate XXXIX.

To the English numismatist the coins of Gaul will be found highly interesting and useful, although at present they are not much regarded by our collectors. The history of the two countries is so intimately connected, even from the earliest times, that their antiquities must necessarily be often illustrative of events in which both are concerned. The coins of some of the Gaulish chiefs so much resemble others which belong to Britain, that it requires considerable practice to enable the student to appropriate at a glance some of the more obscure specimens. There are, however, certain general characteristics, by which the more experienced observer can at once decide to which country a coin belongs, even should the symbols or inscriptions be, as they frequently are, rude and indistinct. Both Gaulish and British coins are often struck from pieces of metal which do not cover the surfaces of the dies, and thus, as in many of the coins in the present plate, for instance fig. 4, 5, etc., only a portion of the inscription or effigies is impressed on the coin. When, however, a number of such coins is collected, the design and inscriptions can usually be decyphered. This will be evidenced upon observing figs. 5, 6, 7, and 8 in rotation. Upon the obverse of fig. 5, we read Q.IVLI, to the right of which is an object, which is of itself totally incomprehensible, but upon comparing the coin with fig. 6, we see at once that it is the nose of a face, the eye and mouth of which are stamped upon the latter; in

fig. 8 the face is more fully developed, and the last V of the word IVLIVS appears, while a portion of the first V, the I, and preceding Q. are wanting. The same consecutive links will be necessary towards restoring the broken chain of the type on the reverse, which, when rendered complete, exhibits a horse galloping to the left; above, the word TOGIRIX, and below a flower, or some fanciful ornament. The restoration of these imperfect coins will show how necessary it is towards a correct examination and decision, that numbers of coins be presented, and that whenever discoveries are made, the coins should be placed immediately in the hands of a competent person, to be assorted, and not be given away to feed idle curiosity; for it may so happen that an abstracted specimen may bear the wanting portion of an important inscription, and thus prevent the settlement of some disputed point, or the positive elucidation of some historical event.

The coins figured in the plate are selected from one hundred and fifty-two, discovered a few years ago near Dol, in Brittany, which were exhibited to the Numismatic Society in 1843, by the late Mr. Anstice and Mr. F. W. Prideaux.*

Fig. 1.—*Obv.* Head to the right; letters apparently DVBNOCOV.

R.—DVBNORIX. A figure in the Gaulish trowser, holding a standard, on which is a hog, to the left.

Fig. 2.—*Obv.* Defaced.

R.—Horse to the left; beneath, DVBNO.

Professor Lelewel thinks, that the coins reading DVBNORIX, were struck by the Gaulish chief Dubno, previous to his subjection by the Romans; and those without the RIX or REX, subsequent to the Roman ascendancy.

* Numismatic Chronicle, Vol. VI., Proceedings of Numismatic Society, p. 2.

Fig. 3.—*Obv.* SOLIM. Head to the left.

℞.—A horse; beneath, a fish.

Coins of this type are attributed to Solimariaca, now Soulasse, near Toul. The head is supposed to be that of Solima, a local divinity.

5, 6, 7, and 8.—The obverse of these, if perfect, would read Q. IVLIVS, the reverse TOGIRIX. Q. Julius was probably a Roman governor in Gaul, cotemporary with Togirnix, whose coins (fig. 15) are extremely common.

Fig. 9.—*Obv.* Diademed head to the left.

℞.—A horse; above, . . LEDV. (*Caledu*); below, a serpent.

Fig. 13.—*Obv.* Q. DOC . . . (*Quintus Docius*); helmeted head to the left.

℞.—A horse; below, SANT.

These two coins are attributed by M. de Lagoy to the Santones. Q. Docius may be the name of some Roman in authority over them.

Figs. 10, 11.—*Obv.* ARIVOS. Helmeted head to the left (the reverse of fig. 10 has the head incuse, from a coin having been accidentally left in the die).

℞.—SANTONO.

Arivos is supposed to be the name of a chief of the Santones.

Fig. 12.—*Obv.* An imperfect head.

℞.—Portion of a horse; above, COA. (Lelewel, Type Gaulois, Pl. iv. fig. 37).

4, 14, 16, can only be appropriated by comparison with specimens in a better state of preservation.

ROMAN REMAINS AT SPRINGHEAD, SOUTHFLEET, KENT.

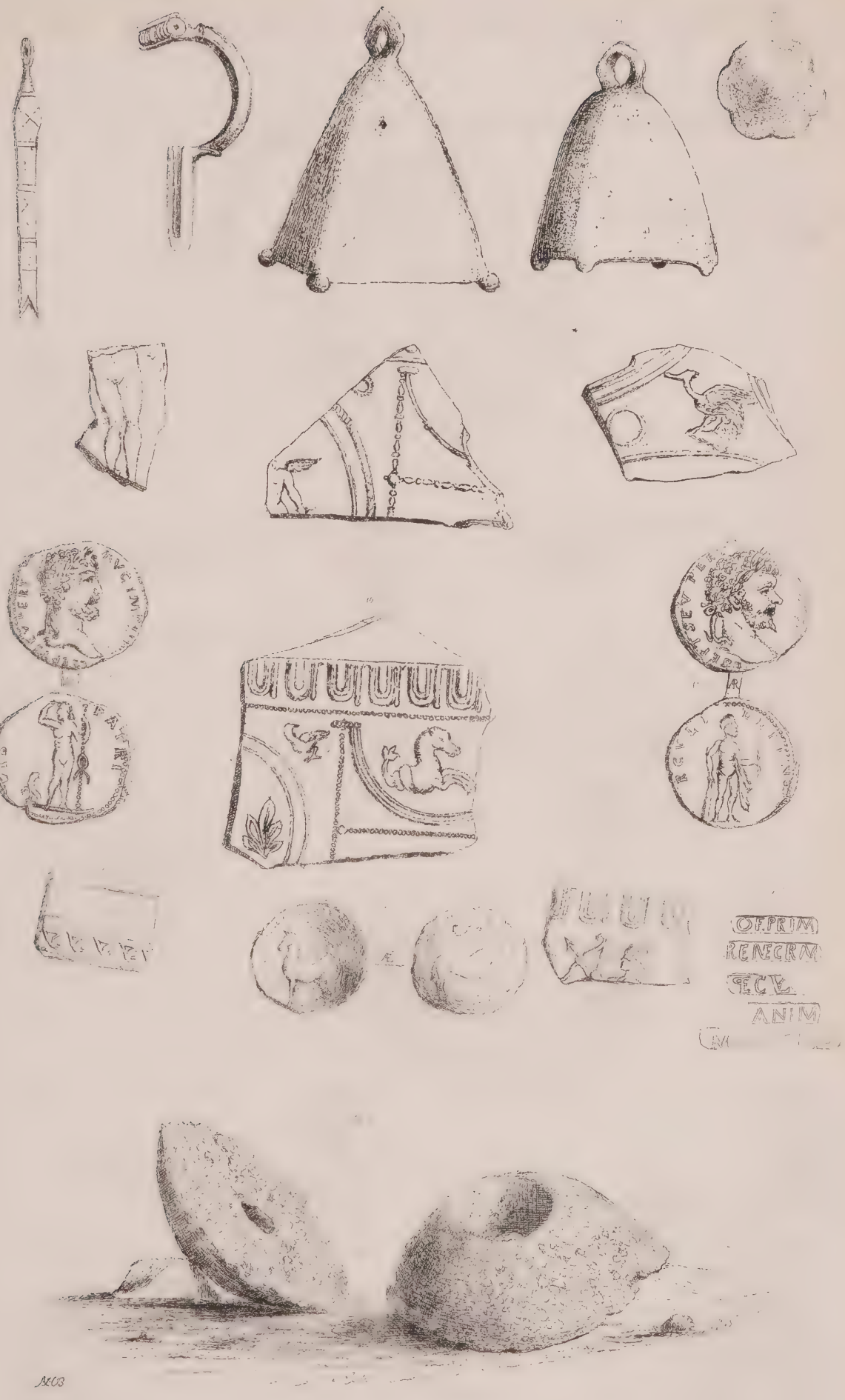
[In the possession of Mr. Silvester.]

Plates XL. and XLI.

The retired and beautiful walks and drives to this picturesque little spot, from Greenhithe through Swanscombe, from Gravesend and from Rochester, are as yet free from the profanation with which so many of our rural retreats in the vicinity of London have of late years been visited, through that dominant spirit of selfish speculation, which seizes upon every green nook within its reach, and imprints upon it the seal of bad taste and feeling, in masses of buildings, unharmonising with the surrounding country, and unsuited to the wants of the visitors they are built to attract. As yet the neighbourhood of Springhead remains free from the intrusion of the speculator; and the people of London, for a trifling expense, and at an accessible distance, can find in its walks the gratification of knowing they are really tasting something of the delights and retirement that belong to true country life. But few of the numerous visitors to the sequestered gardens of Springhead, are conscious of the existence in the locality of aught beyond the charms which nature presents in varied luxuriance, in cultivated garden, field, and wood scenery. They dream not that the pleasures of a visit to this retired and pretty spot may be enhanced, by a retrospective glance at its condition in former times, and a slight knowledge of its importance when Britain was under the civilising influence of her Roman masters; and that the facts which supply this information are ploughed or dug out of the grounds over which they walk in unsuspecting ignorance of what lies buried beneath their feet. Where now the garden smiles



ROMAN FIBULÆ &c discovered at SPRINGHEAD KENT



ROMAN ANTIQVITIES *discovered at* SPRINGHEAD, KENT

and the corn waves, fifteen hundred years ago stood the dwellings of Roman colonists, and there lived and died generations of whom no written record remains, and whose existence is now only to be traced in the vestiges of their buildings, and in objects strewed over their sites, which the practised eye of the antiquary can alone identify and describe. Four years since the foundations of these houses were to be distinctly traced, in the field adjoining the gardens, by the colour of the foliage of the clover with which the field had been sown. From the summer's drought, that which grew upon the ground immediately over the foundations, was withered and parched, while the rest of the field was in luxuriant flower. The walls were thus regularly mapped out; the angles and doorways of rooms, of various sizes, were sharply defined. In general the walls appeared to be about two feet thick, but in some places they seemed to be of greater solidity.

It would be profitless to speculate upon the exact nature of these subterraneous remains, or to surmise whether they may entirely belong to domestic dwellings, whether some to public edifices, or whether there may lie concealed inscriptions which would reveal the name of the settlement or station, and throw some light upon its present obscurity, and that of its former inhabitants. Nothing short of excavations can determine either of these questions; and, for the present, we must rest contented with knowing that as soon as circumstances will admit of researches being made, Mr. Edward Collyer, the proprietor, has signified to the Committee of the British Archæological Association, a willingness and desire to afford every assistance in his power towards facilitating a full investigation. The relics which from time to time are turned up consist of ornaments of the person, such as fibulæ or brooches, rings, buckles, etc., domestic utensils, implements, and pottery, funereal urns,

and an extensive series of coins, ranging from Augustus to Gratian, which Mr. Silvester has collected and preserved within the last four years, and from which may be inferred how vast a number in bygone days must have been ploughed up and dispersed. They furnish a fair example of the general character of coins discovered in and about the sites of Roman stations in Britain.

These discoveries, when taken into consideration with some made in an adjoining field, called Sole Field, by the Rev. Peter Rashleigh, in 1801, will go far to support those who place the site of the Roman station *Vagniacis* in this locality. The object of these remarks is, however, merely to draw attention to the interesting remains already collected, and to those which are yet to be revealed at a comparatively trifling expense, as soon as public or private liberality shall supply the necessary funds. The two plates, kindly etched by Mr. A. H. Burkitt, exhibit a few of the objects in the possession of Mr. Silvester.

Pl. XL. consists almost entirely of specimens of the fibulæ referred to. Some of these, such as the bow-shaped one in the centre, and that in the left upper corner of the plate, have been enamelled. The centre object in the lowest row with the design of a lion's head, is a kind of nail ornament, or stud. The pins, like the other articles, are in bronze, and were probably used for fastening the hair.

Pl. XLI. fig. 1, appears to be some appendage of the toilette. Fig. 2; A bronze fibula, bearing traces of having been gilt and silvered. Figs. 3 and 4; Bells. Fig. 5; A stud. Figs. 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, and 14; Specimens of the Roman red pottery commonly called "Samian." Fig. 9; Denarius of Severus: R.—LIB*ero* PATRI (*to Bacchus, the* [*universal*] *father*); Bacchus with thyrsus standing to the left; at his feet a panther. Fig. 11; Another: R.—HERCVLI DEFEN*sori* (*to Hercules the Defender*). Fig. 13; Gaulish coin. Fig. 15; Potters' names: they appear to be *Primus* or *Primulus, Reneger, Peculiaris,* and *Martius.* Fig. 16; Quern or hand-mill stones of conglomerate, or Hertfordshire pudding-stone.



ROMAN PAVEMENT

discovered at

BOROUGH HILL, NEAR DAVENTRY.

Scale of Feet

0 1 2 3 4

ROMAN TESSELLATED PAVEMENT, DISCOVERED NEAR DAVENTRY.

Plate XLII.

Exhibits, on a very reduced scale, a Roman tessellated pavement, discovered in November, 1823, on Borough-hill near Daventry. The small size of the plate would not admit of the artist doing full justice to the excellent drawing by the late Mr. S. Cox, kindly furnished by Mr. E. Pretty of Northampton; but a good general effect is preserved; and the following description by Mr. Baker, the historian of Northamptonshire, will contribute to obviate the defects alluded to.

Mr. Baker,* in speaking of the room in which it was found, observes: "The walls had been painted in fresco of various colours; some small portion still adhered to them, as well as to the base, which was finished with a narrow sloped border or moulding. Several rows of large coarse tesseræ of the common stone of the neighbourhood, an inch square, surrounded an elegant square mosaic pavement, partly destroyed, but sufficiently preserved to develop the leading design. The exterior arrangement consisted of five borders, the first white, the second dark blue, the third white and dark blue vandykes transposed, the fourth white, and the fifth a simple guilloche of red, white, and dark blue tesseræ. The same ornament was introduced in the central compartments, and disposed into

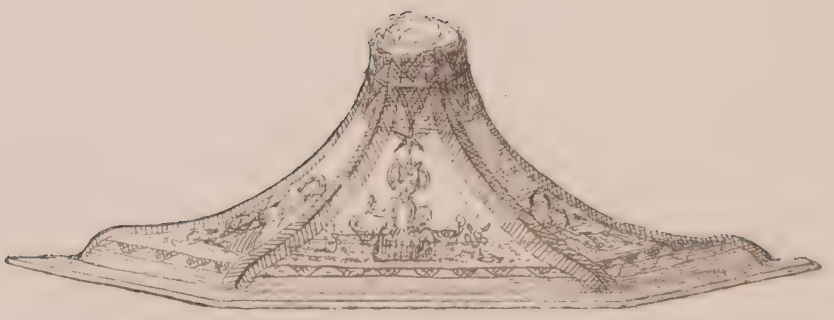
* History of Northamptonshire, vol. i. p. 345.

a circle within two intersecting squares. The wall* must have been subsequently added to form a passage; for it stands on the pavement and interrupts the pattern, which was continued and completed south of it."—"The adjoining room presented part of a pavement about six feet wide, principally of the larger tesseræ; the remainder had probably been displaced by the plough, not being more than three or four inches from the present surface."

This pavement was preserved by the exertions of Mr. W. Blundel, of Daventry, who removed it entire. At present it remains in his possession; but its future destination is not yet decided. A county museum would be the most fitting place for its reception; but, notwithstanding the existence of several local societies of a professed archæological character, it does not appear that enthusiasm for antiquarian science has yet effected the establishment of a public receptacle for the remains which are still extant in parts of this interesting county. It is to be hoped that the ardour with which some of the influential people of Northamptonshire have recently espoused archæology, will, by liberal contributions towards a good museum in the chief county town, be shewn to be founded upon better principles than those of caprice and vanity.

* The wall referred to by Mr. Baker is shewn in the ground plan annexed to his description of the villa, which appears to have consisted of at least a dozen rooms.





COVER OF A LATTEN BOX OR CUP FOUND IN THE BED OF THE
THAMES 1846

COVER OF A LEADEN BOX OR CUP FOUND IN THE BED OF THE THAMES.

Plate XLIII.

In some of the preceding plates were given a variety of leaden articles illustrative of the superstitions of the middle-ages. Things trivial in themselves often serve to picture vividly the feelings of a people. Stories, traditions, and songs which were current among the middle and lower orders, have been shewn to contain much curious and important information on the political and social condition of the population in the ages to which they belong, supplying omissions of the historian, who, in narrating national events, frequently neglected to trace back effects to their causes, and who lost sight of the humble minor actors in following too exclusively the deeds of the chief characters of the historical drama. The superstitious stamp of the middle ages is one of the great features of those times, moulded in the mist of antiquity, and extending its modified influence through centuries down to the present day. The richer works of varied art exhibit this leading characteristic in the higher orders, while its prevalence among the lower classes is no less strikingly illustrated in the numerous pictorial representations, and in the inscriptions applied to a thousand different articles of use or ornament, which time, partly from their intrinsic insignificance, has more mercifully spared.

The subject of the annexed plate (XLIII.) is a cover of a leaden box or cup recently procured from the bed of the Thames, at London. It is elaborately ornamented in six compartments with designs of the scriptural story of the salutation of the virgin and of the offerings to the infant Jesus by the wise men or magi (*μαγοι*), from the East. In the first compartment a winged angel is kneeling upon one knee, holding a label inscribed AVE. GRA. *Hail, Grace**; it faces the next division, which contains a figure of the virgin, before whom stands the pot with the mystic lily, which, as legends tell us, sprang from Joseph's staff, as a miraculous indication that he was the chosen from among his tribe to be the husband of Mary.† In the following one, the virgin, winged and crowned, is seated on a throne with the infant Jesus in her lap, and holding a flower in her right hand; above her is the star which guided the magi, who are represented in rotation in the three remaining compartments distinguished as Jaspar, Melchior, and Balthazar. The first is kneeling before the virgin with a crown on the ground before him, and holding in his hand a cup containing his offering; the second

* *Gabriell.* Heale be thou, Marye, mother ffree,
Full of grace, God is with thee,
Amonge all wemen blessed thou be,
And the frute of thy bodye.
Chester Plays. Wright's edition, p. 94.

† Raphael's celebrated painting of the marriage of the virgin depicts this event. Joseph holds the rod which miraculously flowered. In the back are several younger men holding their unprolific staves, and one of them breaking his across his knee from vexation. In many of the paintings of holy families, Joseph's flowering staff is placed in a vase, as an accessary to the group. The lily pot is also common in architectural decorations, and a remarkable example occurs at Godmanchester where it forms the ornamental finial over the principal door.

appears to be encouraging his companion to advance, by directing his attention to the star above the virgin and child. The inscription, which is so arranged that it explains each division, reads AVЄ. MARIA: GRACIA. PLЄNA: DOMINVS: TЄ:+RЄX. IASPAR: RЄX. MЄLCHIOR. RЄX. BALTASAR.

The legend of the three kings, one of the most popular of the numerous stories accepted by the Christian world in the middle ages, has been published at full length by Mr. Wright in his edition of the Chester Plays. Like other legends founded on incidents in the New Testament it probably took its rise in the infancy of the Christian church, and, like some of them, contains a sprinkling of historical truth mixed up with inconsistencies, anachronisms and idle tales. The total absence of historical evidence of the regal character of the place of abode and of the names or number of the personages, who, in the New Testament incident, paid homage to the infant Jesus, is thus accounted for in the legend referred to, which also supplies a reason for their being called *magi*. "Also kyng Herode and the scribes pursued there iij. kingis of gret envy, for they had herd howe marvelouslich they were come oute of her londes and kyngdomes in xiij. dayes, through ledyng of the sterre, and how afterward they yede home agayne withoute ony sterre, with guydes and interpretoures; for alle maner men that these iij. kyngis passed by sufficeth not to tell howe wondyrfullich they passed nyght and day by hem. And therof Jewes that dwellid aboute in diverse londes and places, bare wittnesse hereof to Herode, and to alle the scribes and other Jewes; and so for this wonderfull doing, the paynins, that had no knowliche of holy writt, ne of the birth of Crist, clepid these iij. kyngis *magos*, that is to say wicches; and the Jewes that knewe the scripturs,

and the byrth of Crist, and the place, of envye and falsnesse excitede paynimes alle aboute to calle hem wicches: and so it was brought in an usage that they be cleped so into this day. After this name divers bokes and expocitions telleth, the which is none nede to telle here. But withoute doute they were gloriouse kynges of londes and kyngdomes in the Est, most worshipful and myghtfull, as Cristen men that dwelleth ther bere witnesse." The legend gives a minute history of these kings and their adventures, as well as of every thing accessory to their mission. The offering of Melchior (king of Nubia and Arabia), it tells us, was an apple of gold and thirty gilt pennies; but as these gold coins, which happened to be the identical pieces given to Judas for betraying Christ, are in the New Testament termed *denarii* (silver Roman coins equivalent in value to about eight-pence of our money), an explanation is given: "the cause that these xxxii. gilt pens were clepid silver in the Gospell, notwithstondyng they were fyne gold, is this: for it is the comon named and the comon usage in alle the countrey so for to clepe hem, as men clepe in this country gold of beyond the see, scutes, motus, or florens, and yet in the Est the same prent is made both in gold and in coper, and kept among gret lordes if the contrey. The print of these pens is this: on the one side is a kyngis hed crowned, and on that other side be writt letters of Caldee, the whiche men cannot now rede; and one of them is as moch worth in wight, and in valure as iij. florens; and many marveles be tolde ef these xxxii. gilt pens, the which were long to tell."* The translation of the bodies of these

* The gold coins called florins were first struck at Florence, in the middle of the thirteenth century. For some centuries previously, silver coins only were struck in Europe, but Byzantine and Roman gold coins were in circulation, and these are probably the "pens" here alluded to.

kings to Cologne is thus accounted for: they were first brought from the East to Constantinople by the Empress Helena, where, in the church of St. Sophia, they rested until the time of the Emperor Emanuel, who, in token of friendship to Eustorgius, bishop of Milan, allowed him to transfer them to Milan. In 1164, the Emperor Frederick having by force reduced Milan to his obedience, granted to Raynaldus, Archbishop of Cologne, the three sacred bodies, which he transferred to Cologne, where in the cathedral their remains are shewn to this day. The following are, or were, some of the forms of prayer used in the Roman Catholic Church to procure the intercession of these saints:—*

OREMUS.	LET US PRAY.
Deus qui tres magos orientales, Jaspar, Melchior, et Balthasar, ad tua cunabula, ut te mysticis venerarentur muneribus sine impedimento stella duce duxisti; concede propitius, ut per horum trium Regum pias intercessiones et merita commemorationum, nobis famulis tuis tribuas, ut itinere quo ituri sumus, celeritate, lætitia, gratia et pace, teipso sole, vera stella, vera luminis luce, ad loca destinata in pace et salute, et negotio peracto cum omni prosperitate, salvi et sani redire valeamus.	O God, who by the guidance of a star didst lead without impediment the three Eastern magi, Jaspar, Melchior, and Balthasar to thy cradle, to worship thee with mystical gifts; mercifully grant, that by the pious intercession of these three kings, and by the merits of their commemorations, thou wouldest afford unto us, thy servants, that in the journey which we are undertaking, with speed, joy, grace and peace, thou thyself being the sun, the true star, the true light of the day, we may come to the places we design to go to, in peace and safety; and after the dispatch of our business, may be able to return safe and sound, with all prosperity,
Qui vivis, &c. Amen.	Who livest, &c. Amen.

* Bishop Patrick's "Reflections upon the Devotions of the Roman Church." 8vo. London, 1674.

Horæ Sec. usum Romanum, 1570.

O rex Jaspar, rex Melchior, rex Balthaser, rogo vos per singula nomina, rogo vos per Sanctum Trinitatem, rogo vos per regem regum, quem vagientem in cunis videre meruistis; ut compatiamini tribulationibus meis hodie, et intercedite pro me ad Dominum, cujus desiderio exules facti estis: et sicut vos per angelicum nunciationem de reditu ad Herodem eripuit, ita me hodie liberare dignetur ab omnibus inimicis meis visibilibus, et invisibilibus, et à subitanea et improvisa morte, et ab omni confusione mala, et ab omni periculo corporis et animæ.

O king Jaspar, king Melchior, king Balthasar, I entreat you by each of your names, I entreat you by the Holy Trinity, I entreat you by the King of kings, whom you merited to see crying, in his cradle; that you would compassionate this day my tribulations, and intercede with the Lord for me, for the desire of seeing whom you were made exiles; and as he delivered you by the angel's message from returning to Herod; so he may vouchsafe to deliver me this day from all mine enemies, visible, and invisible, and from sudden and unforeseen death, and from all evil confusion, and from all danger of body and soul.

These kings, it appears, had several sets of names; but that by which they are addressed in these prayers was most generally applied to them. These names were used in various ways to impose upon popular credulity the belief of their possessing the power, when duly consecrated, of acting as charms to cure the bites of serpents and other venomous reptiles, as well as particular diseases; and rings and other objects appear to have been manufactured in vast numbers and sold to the pilgrims and others who resorted to the shrine of the three kings at Cologne. One in brass found in London reads* IASPAR MELCIOR BALTAZAR; another in the possession of Mr. E. J. Carlos has two names only, IASPAR BALTASAR. Mr. Carlos in a note remarks: "I have always considered this to be a

* See Pettigrew "On Superstitions connected with the History and Practice of Medicine and Surgery," p. 89.

cramp ring, though I am unable to account for the inscription. There is an office for blessing cramp rings on Good Friday, a rite which was performed by the sovereigns of this country, who, it will be recollected, also touched persons afflicted with the evil. In this office, there is no mention whatever made of the Magi. The benediction of the rings is given by the sovereign by the rubbing of them on his hands, and with oil and holy water; it shews an extraordinary instance of the exercise of the sacerdotal office by a layman. This prerogative, with 'the Healing,' was, I apprehend, derived from St. Edward the Confessor; and the ring may have reference to the ring which that sovereign received from St. John the Evangelist. The copy of the office in my possession was reprinted in the year 1789, with a reprint of an ancient office for the healing, from copies in the possession of the well-known antiquary, Dr. Ducarel. The ring I possess, is, I presume, a foreign cramp ring, probably blessed at Cologne."

Among a rather extensive collection of specimens of belts, bands, sword sheaths, &c., in stamped leather (*cuir bouilli*) discovered during the progress of excavations in London, are two garters, on which are impressed the names of the three kings of Cologne; one of these, seventeen inches in length, is represented in the cut below.



It is very probable that these garters were made at Cologne, doubtless to be used as charms or preservatives against the complaints and diseases over which the sacred names were believed to possess a magic influence. The popular superstitions connected with these Magi appear to have been as enduring as their absurdity was gross, and

an instance of their prevalence, almost down to our own times, is recorded in the case of one William Jackson, who, in January, 1748—9, was tried for, and convicted of, murder at Chichester. Sentence of death was passed upon him, and he was doomed to be hung in chains; but he died in gaol a few hours after the sentence had been delivered, upon being measured for his chains. Upon his person was found a piece of paper which had touched the heads of the three sacred kings of Cologne, and professed to guard travellers against accidents, headaches, the falling sickness, fevers, sorcery, witchcraft and sudden death.* Mr. Fairholt has kindly supplied me with a copy of this curious ticket from a specimen in his possession, and has executed a facsimile of the wood-cut which adorns it.



F

Sancti Tres Reges
GASPAR, MELCHIOR, BALTHASAR,
Orate pro nobis nunc et in hora mortis nostræ.

Ces Billets ont touché aux trois testes des Saints Roys, a Cologne: ils sont pour les voyageurs, contre les malheurs des chemins, maux de teste, mal caduque, fièures, sorcellerie, toute sorte de malefice, et mort subite.

The efficacy of the charm, at least in this instance, must, we should imagine, be disallowed even by the most credulous; but, like the oracles of the ancients, it may admit of a double interpretation; and some people have not hesitated to assert they believed the consecrated ticket preserved the man from being hanged!

* Gentleman's Magazine, vol. xix. p. 88.



Length 4 feet, breadth 1 ft 8 in height 1 ft 4 in.

T King del et sculp Chichester

VESSELS USED IN ANCIENT SEPULTURE
Discovered 9 inches under the turf at Avisford Sussex
A·D·1817
IN A STONE COFFER

ROMAN SEPULCHRAL INTERMENT DISCOVERED AT AVISFORD, SUSSEX.

Plate XLIV.

For a record of this interesting discovery, we are indebted to my friend the late Mr. Thomas King, of Chichester, who very kindly etched for me this plate, from his original drawing. The value of the gift is increased by the fact of its having been the last of his numerous productions, and executed only a short time previous to his decease in August 1845. The following account was furnished by Mr. King.

"On the 31st of March, 1817, a labourer was making holes with a crowbar in a pasture field at Avisford, eight miles east of Chichester, for the purpose of setting up hurdles to enclose sheep. The bar meeting resistance a few inches below the turf he went further, but was still obstructed. He then acquainted the proprietor of the land of the circumstance, who removed the turf, and discovered a neat flat stone covering of a coffin, 5 feet long, 2 feet wide, and 15 inches deep.* It remained untouched until I was requested to examine its contents, when it was safely raised above ground.

"It contained a beautiful large square green glass vase, with a reeded handle, in which were calcined bones; three

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* The measurement does not correspond with that given in the plate. It is probable Mr. King may have confounded the dimensions of the stone slab with those of the coffin.

elegantly shaped earthen vases with handles; several pateræ; a pair of sandals studded with innumerable little hexagonal brass nails fancifully arranged; three lamps; four slipper boats* placed at the four corners on brackets or corbels; an oval dish and handle escalloped round the edge, containing a transparent agate, the shape and size of a pigeon's egg; in another dish, I was informed, was a black stone of the same size and shape; in one patera was a small double handle glass bottle; the earthen vessels were all of a red colour and of a coarse ware, somewhat similar to that of which our garden flower-pots are made."

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* They appear to be lamp stands.

DESCRIPTION OF A ROMAN MONUMENT DISCOVERED IN PLAY-HOUSE YARD, BLACKFRIARS.

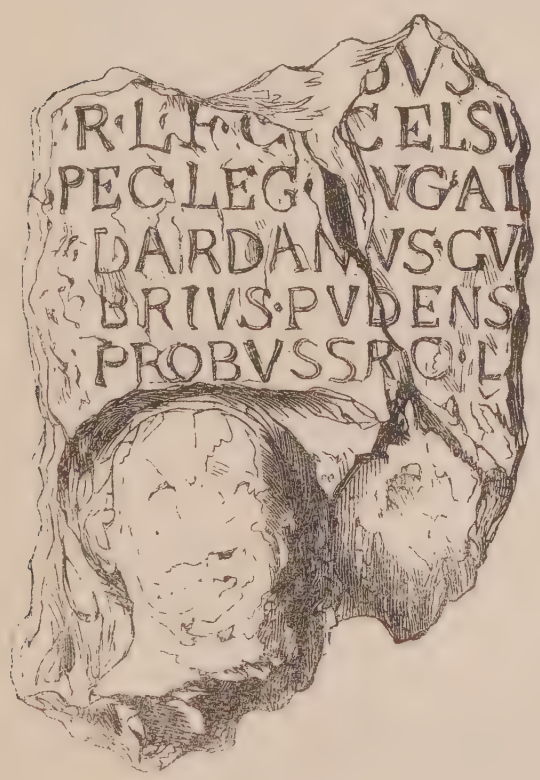
IN A LETTER ADDRESSED TO MR. C. R. SMITH, BY MR. W. CHAFFERS, JUN.

[Read before the Society of Antiquaries, June 1st, 1843.]

Watling Street, May, 1843.

Dear Sir,

I SEND you a short account of some interesting discoveries recently made in Blackfriars, while excavations were being carried on for the sewerage of that part of the Metropolis. In Play-house yard, which runs by the side of Apothecaries' Hall, the workmen removed numerous vestiges of the Gothic pillars, and arches of the Blackfriars' monastery church, and about twelve feet from a wall hereafter mentioned was found the portion of a sepulchral monument of which I send you a drawing.



It might probably have been discovered formerly while digging the foundation of the

Monastery Church, and placed in the wall of that building, or, as the workmen went to a greater depth, it might have lain below the church wall. The stone was broken by the excavators, and a part of the inscription is unfortunately lost; enough, however, remains to inform us, that it was erected to the memory of a soldier of the second legion, named Celsus, who held the office of *Speculator*. We are enabled, although the numeral is obliterated in the inscription, to identify the legion, from the appellation "Augusta" which immediately follows it, and by which this legion was designated. What the precise duty of these *Speculatores* was, is now difficult to determine; they are mentioned by Sallust* and Varro† as officers who preceded the legion and watched the movements of the enemy; also by Suetonius,‡ who says they formed a guard of honour around the prince's table, and that nobody was allowed to approach unless the *Speculatores* were on guard with their lances. It appears from Suidas that they were selected for the more speedy transmission of imperial mandates. Several monuments, in which the term appears, are recorded in Gruter, and always in connection with the name of a particular legion.

The deciphering of the inscription I must leave to be more fully explained and discussed by some of your learned Fellows who are better qualified for the task, as I am fearful of hazarding a conjecture lest it should prove to be erroneous. Underneath it, is sculptured the head of a figure very much defaced, which has no doubt formed part of a full-length effigy of the soldier to whose memory the

* Bel. Jug. 106. † Varr. De Ling. Lat. lib. viii.
‡ Suet. lib. v. cap. 35.

monument was erected, but which could not be found in the limited excavation. It was on a line with this wall, further north, that Sir Christopher Wren found a similar sepulchral monument while building St. Martin, Ludgate, (as he expresses it) "in the vallum of the Prætorian camp;" it was a full-length figure, with an inscription over the head (as in that now exhibited), erected to the memory of a soldier, also of the second legion, named Vivius Marcianus by his wife Januaria Marina; it has been engraved in several works, but in every instance very unlike the original.* In Gale and Camden, the figure is represented with short hair, and a short sword held across the body; while in Horsley, Pennant, and others, it is represented with long ringlets, hanging over the shoulders like a judge's wig, and a sword of great dimensions, like a Highland claymore, the point resting on the ground. Horsley admits that his representation is far more elegant than the mutilated original.



In 1806, another was found close to this spot, behind the London Coffee House, bearing an inscription, purporting that it was erected by a soldier named Anencletus to his wife.

A portion of the old London Wall was next exposed to view, which, offering too great a resistance, was tunnelled;

* We are enabled to illustrate Mr. Chaffers's remarks by means of a cut engraved from a drawing recently made by Mr. E. B. Price from the original monument among the Arundelian Marbles at Oxford.

it measured ten feet in thickness, and was composed of large unhewn stones, imbedded in a sort of grouting composed of powdered bricks, lime, and gravel, very firm and hard. It may be remembered, that, previous to the year 1276, the old Wall of London ran in a direct line from Ludgate directly opposite where St. Martin's Church now stands, to the Thames, and that it was then pulled down to make way for the monastery and church of Blackfriars, and the buildings connected therewith. Edward I. granted a charter for that purpose.* The wall was then to be rebuilt (as appears by the grant) to make a circuit further west enclosing the entire precinct of the monastery "along behind the houses from Ludgate to Fleet-bridge, thence along the Fleet river to the river of the Thames," to which the following extract from the king's letter to the Mayor and citizens relates: "whereas we have granted you, for the aid of the work of the walls of our city and the closure of the same, divers customs of vendible things, coming to the said city, to be taken for a certain time, we command you to cause to be finished the wall of the said city, now begun near the Friars Preachers, and a certain good and comely tower at the head of the said wall, within the water of the Thames," etc. A portion of the wall built at that time is still to be seen at the back of the houses south of Ludgate hill. While speaking of old London Wall, I cannot refrain from expressing my regret that the finest specimen of this ancient enclosure remaining above ground (in Trinity Square), is about to be pulled down to give place to some modern improvement.

I remain, dear Sir, yours, &c.,

W. Chaffers, Jun.

To Mr. C. Roach Smith.

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* Mat. Paris.

The following Note, referring to the Monument of Vivius Marcianus, of which a cut is given in p. 127, is by Mr. Price.

"If the numerous descriptions, now in print, of this rude but curious relic, accompanied by the various engravings of it which have from time to time appeared, were all collected together, we should, perhaps, have the most amusing memoir that a subject like Roman Antiquities could possibly present. It was the ludicrous discrepancy between the engraving in Maitland (which appears to have been copied from Gale), and the one cited and 'preferred' by Pennant, that suggested to me an idea which, strangely enough, does not appear to have occurred to any of the more modern writers on this matter, viz. the very simple one of *examining the original.*

"On visiting the Arundel Marbles in July, 1844, I found that the late Mr. John Carter's drawing (engraved in Allen's London), was the only representation which presented the least approach to a resemblance. On comparing this with the cut in Knight's London, which is there stated to be the most approved representation (evidently Horsley's), and which exhibits Marcianus with a fine noble peruke, such as was worn by the great architect who discovered the monument, I could not help regretting that the editor of a work so deservedly popular, should have thus unintentionally helped to perpetuate such a glaring caricature; the more so, when it is considered that he gives additional credibility to his representation by exclaiming (with some justice) against the tricks of 'strong imagination' occasionally displayed by 'draughtsmen and engravers.' The supplementary ornament of the peruke is, perhaps, traceable to the engraving (No. 140) in Bowyer's 'Marmorum Arundelianorum Seldenianorum, etc.,' published in 1732, a tattered


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ROMAN MONUMENTS DISCOVERED IN LONDON.

Plates XLV., XLVI., XLVII., XLVIII. A., and XLVIII. B.

The first of these plates exhibits an inscribed hexagonal pedestal referred to by Mr. Chaffers in p. 127, as having been found, in 1806, behind the London Coffee-House.* It has been published, but is now, for the first time, accurately copied from the original, and etched and presented by Mr. Chaffers together with Pl. XLVIII. B.

The pedestal is in height 3 ft. 10 in. by 2 ft. 6 in. and, probably supported a figure of the lady to whose memory it was erected; Claudia Martina, "the most pious wife" of Anencletus Provincialis. The inscription further states that she died at the age of nineteen years, and that her husband raised the tributary memorial. But it conveys nothing remarkable in style or in information. The name of the dedicator indicates his origin to have been provincial, and as by far the greater part of the Roman inscriptions found in this country relate to legionary or auxiliary soldiers, it is probable the one before us may be included in that class. The form of the letters bespeaks a rather early date; probably about the time of Hadrian or Antoninus Pius, before which period we have scarcely any inscriptions on stone authenticated as discovered in Great Britain. The term *pientissima* occurs also on the monument in p. 127, where the word *memoriam* may be adverted to as remark-

* See Gent.'s Mag. for 1806. A female head in stone, the size of life, and the trunk and thighs of a statue of Hercules, were found at the same time.

able in being used for *monumentum*. In the inscriptions which will be given hereafter, the superlatives *incomparabilis* and *carissima* appear; on others, we find *dulcissima* and similar terms of endearment or of worth; Camden gives an instance of *tenacissimæ memoriæ*, "of very dear memory," an uncommon form of expression.

This and the two preceding monuments (pp. 125 and 127), it will be seen, were discovered on the line of the Roman wall which inclosed the ancient city; the first, at a considerable distance within its bounds, and all within a short space of each other and near Ludgate, one of the ancient entrances to the city. It is probable they were erected by the side of the high road at a period when the city was unwalled, and of comparatively confined extent. It has been demonstrated from the number of funeral deposits found in the heart of the modern London, as well as from other discoveries, that the Roman town was of gradual growth; and that, as it increased in extent and population, cemeteries at a more remote distance from the habitations of the living were established, such as we have noticed near Smithfield, on Holborn Hill, in the Finsbury district; at Spitalfields, Goodman's Fields, and other places. By far the greater portion of the deceased seem to have been interred without monumental stones or inscriptions, being buried in coffins of wood or lead, or in tile tombs, or simply in a grave; or, after being subjected to the fire, inclosed in urns of glass or clay, and deposited with such objects as affection or regard could afford. In these burial places, some of which must have been of considerable extent, there appears to have been pretty much the same arrangement of the deposits as in those of the present day, while they possessed the great advantage of being remote from the abodes of the living; and yet in those days there

could not have been as now an absolute necessity for burying the dead at a distance from towns; there must have been abundance of room in the walled cities, while the process of cremation rendered the dead innocuous, and might have justified the consignment of the ashes to temples or domestic dwellings. But the ancient regulations of sepulture were doubtless founded in a wise and wholesome regard for the health and feelings of the living, and it is surprising that at the present day when experience is daily proving the baneful results of crowding the vaults of churches and the churchyards of our large towns with the dead, the public should be so slow in taking example from the wisdom of our ancestors.

Monuments, such as these three examples under consideration, have usually been found by the sides of roads at a little distance from the sites of towns and military stations. From their comparative rarity it must be presumed they were restricted to superior classes; and yet we frequently find sepulchral deposits of a costly kind, such as must have belonged to persons of wealth or rank, without any record to reveal their names or station. It is very likely that in many instances inscribed monuments accompanied these interments, and that their conspicuous connection with the pagan religion marked them out for destruction by the early christians; or, they may have been broken up in after times for building purposes.

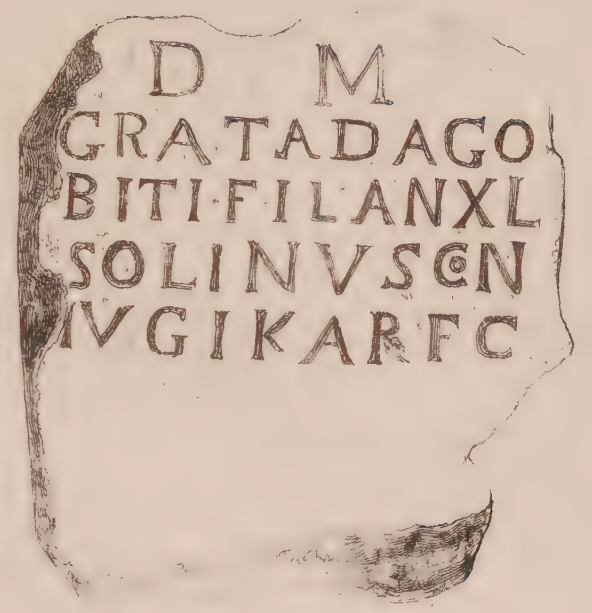
The mention of the second legion on the monument of Celsus and on that of Vivius Marcianus is interesting, although no positive evidence is thereby afforded as to when that legion was at Londinium, nor indeed does it absolutely follow that it should have been stationed here merely because we find the monuments of two soldiers who belonged to it. The form of the letters would incline

us to assign the inscriptions to the same period to which we have conjectured the other to belong. At this time, that is to say, during the reign of Hadrian and Antoninus Pius, the second legion, as proved by numerous inscriptions, was in Cumberland and Northumberland, and in Scotland, employed there in building the Wall. It was at Carleon at some period during the reign of Severus, and as late as the time of Valerian; and, as appears by the Notitia, was subsequently quartered at Rutupium. Indeed this legion appears to have been in Britain during the entire duration of the Roman domination.

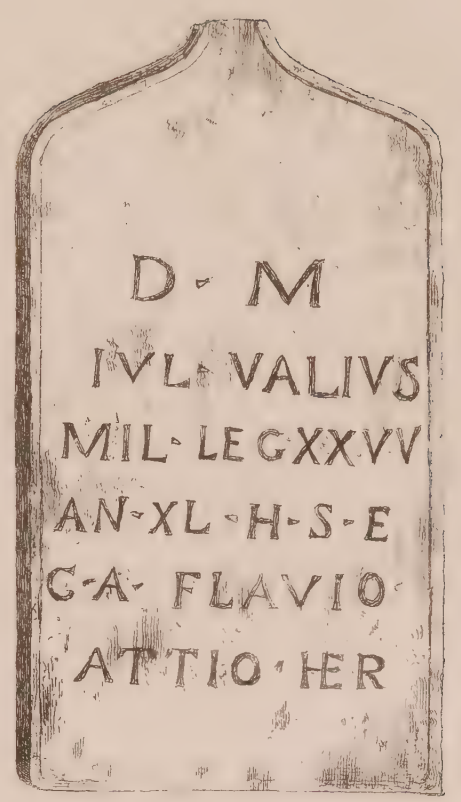
The altar exhibited in this plate, as before mentioned, was excavated in digging the foundations of the Goldsmiths' Hall, and is now, owing to the exertions of Messrs. Spencer and Saull, preserved in that building. The front and a side view are shown: on the former is sculptured a figure of Diana, for such it would seem to be, although the costume has a masculine aspect; on the latter, what appears to be a palm tree; the back is rudely ornamented with a tripod and sacrificial implements.

Plate XLVI. Fig. 1 was found a few years since in London Wall, opposite Finsbury Circus, and at my suggestion was deposited in the library of the Guildhall. It is inscribed to the memory of Grata, the daughter of Dagobitus, aged forty years, by her husband Solinus. The KAR. for CAR., an abbreviation of *carissima*, is not uncommon, especially in inscriptions of the lower empire. The most important feature of this monument is the word Dagobitus, which is certainly not Roman, but most probably either Gaulish or British. In my list of potters' stamps, occurring upon the Samian pottery, found in London, I observe *Dago*,—*Dagodubnus*,—*Dagomarus*; and *Dagoimmus*. There are numerous others which have an equally outlandish sound, and which

1


D M
GRATADAGO
BITI·FILANXL
SOLINVS©N
IVGIKARFC

2


D·M
IVL·VALIVS
MIL·LEGXXVV
AN·XL·H·S·E
C·A· FLAVIO
ATTIO·HER

are clearly the names of Romanised Britons, Gauls, or Spaniards.

Fig. 2 was discovered, upwards of sixty years since, in Church-street, Whitechapel, and was published in the Gentleman's Magazine.* Where the monument now is, if it be extant, it is impossible to conjecture. It has been incorrectly translated as regards the legion mentioned, which is certainly the twentieth, and not, as has been supposed, the thirtieth. Properly it would read thus:— *Diis Manibus. Julius Valius miles legionis vicesimæ valentis victricis, anno quadragesimo, hic sepultus est. Caio Aurelio herede.*

The twentieth was one of those legions which came into Britain at an early period, and, from inscriptions and historical notices, would appear to have never been entirely withdrawn until a short time before the departure of the Romans. It may be traced at various stations, particularly at Chester, where it is placed in the itinerary of Antoninus. Here was discovered a votive altar erected by a tribune of this legion for the health of Diocletian and Maximian, for to those emperors, although their names are not mentioned, we must refer the titles of *domini nostri*, *invictissimi*, and *augusti*, which appear so commonly upon their coins and other monuments. We learn from coins of Carausius, that this legion, together with the second, sided with the usurper during his rule in Britain. Horsley and others have overlooked these coins, and discuss others as referring to this legion which in no way allude to it. On the fragment of an inscription before mentioned as found by Mr. Price at Pentonville, the twentieth legion is all that can be identified in the few remaining characters. Church-street and its neighbourhood

* Vol. liv. pp. 485, 672. It was (in 1784) deposited at Mr. King's, undertaker, in the Old Bailey, *for the satisfaction of the curious.*

are included in the well-known site of an extensive Roman burial place.

Plate XLVII. This piece of sculpture was discovered during excavations for a sewer in Hart-street, Crutched Friars, among the *debris* of Roman buildings, and at a considerable depth. It measures 2 ft. 8 in. in length, 1 ft. 5 in. in width, and 1 ft. 8 in. in depth.

Mr. Price first gave publicity to this valuable relic through the medium of the British Archæological Association.* It was afterwards adverted to by myself and Mr. Wright in a general examination of the class of mythic personages to which the three female figures belong, illustrated by cuts of some examples from the museum of Cologne, of superior workmanship, and published in the journal of the association,† from which, by leave of the council, the annexed sketch of a votive altar in the



* Journal, vol. i. p. 249. † *Ibid.* vol. ii. p. 244.



FRAGMENT OF ROMAN SCVLPTVRE FOVND IN LONDON.

museum of Bonn, has been taken. This, although vastly inferior as a work of art, to the former, may be useful for comparison on the present occasion, but it is insufficient to convey any notion of the beautiful execution of the monument at Cologne, and the prescribed limits of the Collectanea forbid more than a brief reference to the papers referred to above.

The three sitting and draped figures, holding in their laps baskets of fruit, are the *Deæ Matres*, or *Matronæ*, to whom votive altars have been found throughout this country, in the Netherlands and Belgium, in France, and particularly along the banks of the Rhine. In the above cut they are styled "the Ettrhensian and Cæsahensian matrons," titles referring to the localities over which they were believed to preside. Their names are almost as various as the places at which they were worshipped. Thus we find their inscriptions worded *Matronis Manlinehis,—Matronis Rumanehabus,—Matribus Treveris*, etc.; or, they are termed *Matronæ* or *Matres*, *Gabiabæ*, *Brittæ*, *Sirones*, *Quadruburgæ*, etc., names clearly derived from towns and districts. The worship of these goddesses was probably introduced into Britain from the Rhine and Germany by the auxiliary soldiers brought over by the Romans. In inscriptions found in this country, the triad is addressed usually under a more general appellation, as, *matribus Alatervis et matribus campestribus;—deabus matribus;—deabus matribus tramarinis;—matribus domesticis; matribus omnium gentium*, etc. They are generally represented as beneficent dispensers of the fruits of the earth; but in one instance they are called Lamiæ, *Lamiis tribus*, evil spirits, deceivers, or witches. The mystic number *three* will immediately indicate their relationship to the many triune divinities, and personifications of the ancient mythology, as well as to

imaginary beings who figure in the popular superstitions of the middle ages, and even in those of the present day. Mr. T. R. Jones has shewn their connection in some points with the Eumenides of the Greeks,* and Mr. Wright has traced them down, modified and transformed, but retaining their original characteristics, to a comparatively late period, both in Germany and in England.

This plate has been kindly engraved and presented by Mr. W. H. Brooke, from a drawing by Mr. C. Baily.

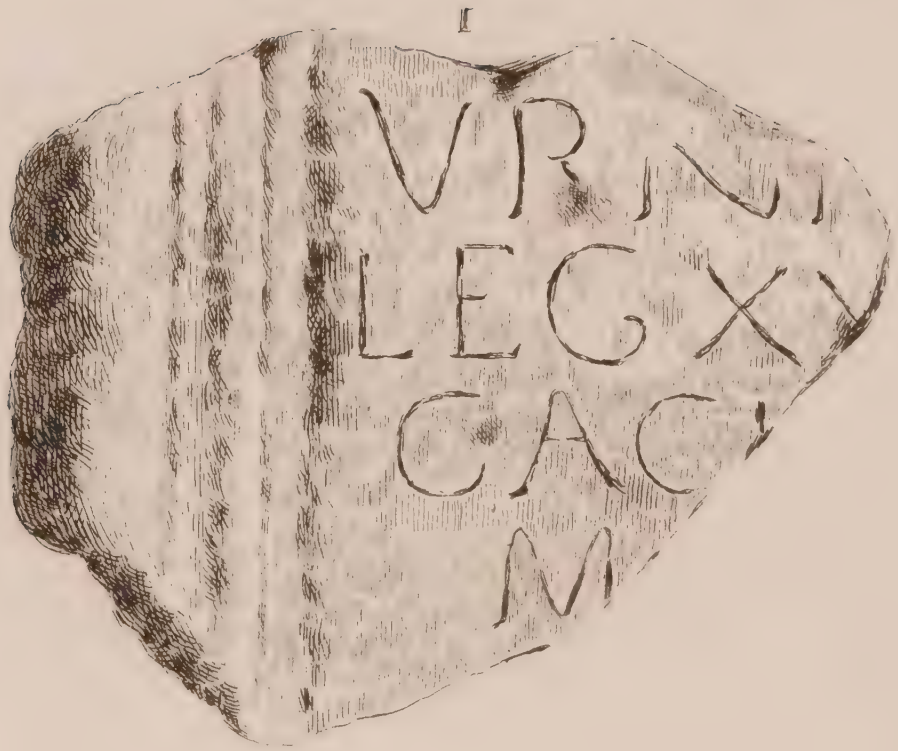
It remains to be stated, that this valuable fragment of antiquity, which throws a light upon one of the forms of worship prevailing in Roman London, and has been made the means of instituting successful inquiry into the superstitions of our ancestors, at the present moment lies neglected in an outhouse in the City Stone-yard; a striking instance of the perfect disregard in which our city antiquities are continued to be held by the "city authorities," and a glaring refutation of an assertion, made with much ostentation and perversion of facts at a meeting of the Institute of British Architects in Nov. 1845, that "there were many in the city who were most anxious to keep together such ancient remains as were found," and that their views were interfered with, etc.†

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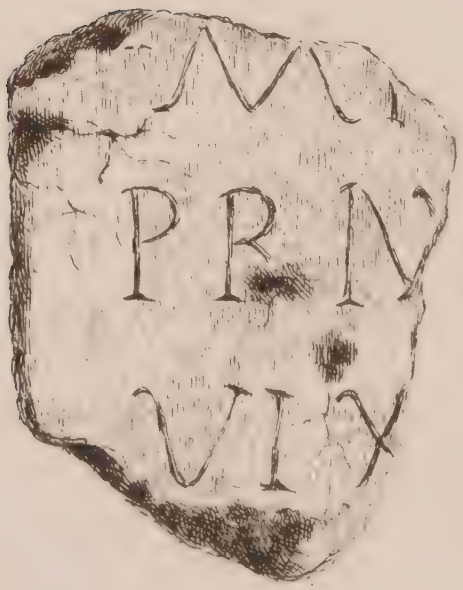
* Journal of the Brit. Arch. Assoc. vol. ii. p. 315.

† Those who are interested in the preservation of our national antiquities will be amused in reading a report of this meeting in the *Builder*, No. cxlvi., and those who are unenlightened on the manner in which antiquities are treated in the City of London, should peruse the correspondence which arose out of the publication of the above report in the following numbers of this periodical. It is very singular that the greatest *vandals* should now begin to affect a conservative disposition; but the inconsistency and absurdity of this scheming is too apparent to be concealed by falsehood. It seems to have attained a crisis when a late Lord Mayor toasted the Society of Antiquaries at a civic dinner.

I



II



1



2



3

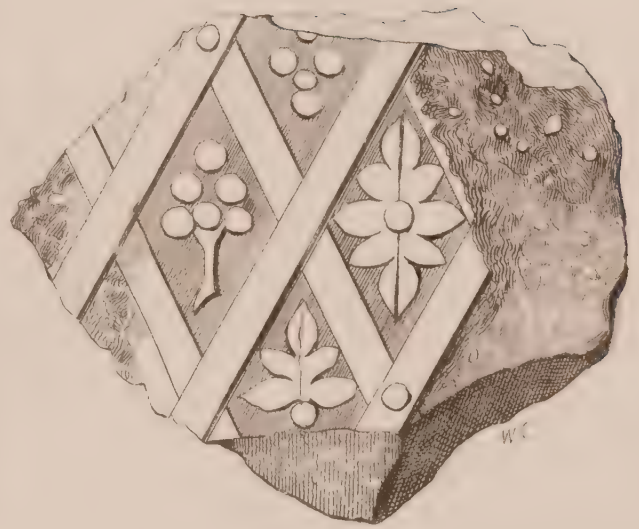


Plate XLVIII. A., fig. 1, is the fragment before referred to, found at Pentonville. It is of oolitic stone, such as many of the Roman monuments found in this country are formed of.

Fig. 2 was discovered, towards the close of 1846, in Cloak-lane. The few remaining letters merely show its sepulchral character. It is worthy of remark, as Mr. Price observes, that the material is Purbeck marble.

Plate XLVIII. B. fig. 1, is a portion of a pilaster in white Italian marble. Large quantities of similar fragments of marble, which have been used in Roman buildings, have been repeatedly met with during the late excavations in the city, as well as at Richborough in Kent, and on the sites of other Roman stations. Throughout the strata of London, Roman sculptured and cut stones, which at some early period belonged to edifices of a superior kind, are often noticed in Roman walls, used as building materials.

Fig. 2 was found among Roman remains in Queen-street, Cheapside; fig. 3 seems to have formed part of an altar; it is of greenish sandstone, and was embedded in a Roman wall in Thames-street. Figs. 1 and 3 are in my own collection; fig. 2, in that of Mr. Chaffers.



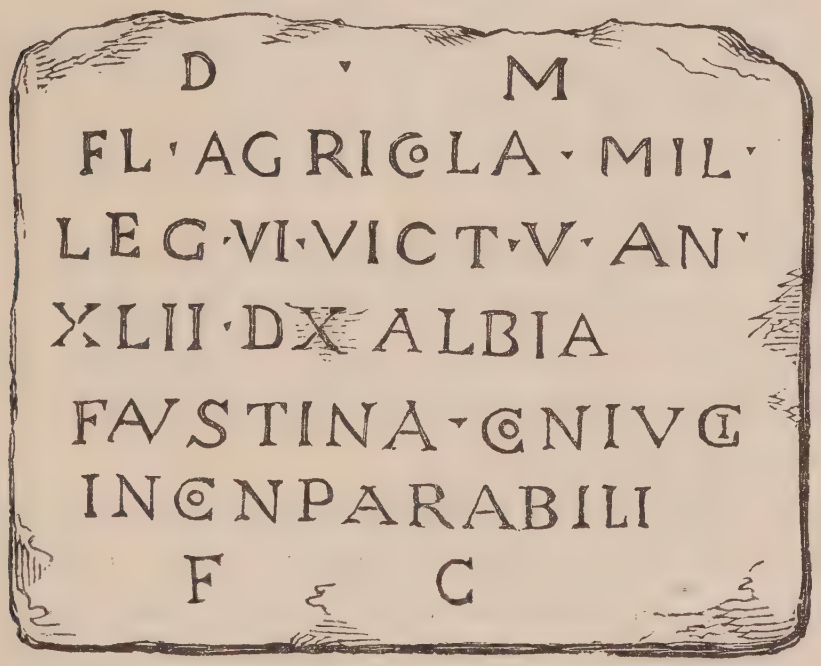
The monument represented in the above plate, for the loan of which I am indebted to the Council of the Society of Antiquaries, was found in 1778 in digging for the foundations of the Ordnance Office in the Tower, near an old well, at the depth of about 18 feet from the surface. During these excavations, the remains of Roman buildings were discovered, three gold coins of Arcadius and Honorius, and an ingot of silver, weighing ten ounces, and shaped like a double wedge, stamped, in two lines, EX. OFFIC. HONORII. A paper on the discoveries is published in vol. v. of the *Archæologia*.

The inscription may be read thus: *Diis Manibus. Tito Licinio, Ascanius fecit;* or, *Diis Manibus Titi Licinii, Ascanius fecit.* The former reading seems more congenial to the usual formula.

The stone measures 2 ft. 8 in. by 2 ft. 4 in.

The inscription following is published by Malcolm in

the *Londinium Redivivum*, vol. iv. p. 450. He states: "I am indebted to Mr. Robson* for the ensuing inscription, found seven feet beneath the surface of the earth, in the Tenter-ground in Goodman's-fields, on converting it into a garden, 1787. It is inscribed on a stone about 15 inches by 12, and three inches thick, belonging to Samuel Hawkins, Esq., now at Bath: several fragments of urns and lachrymatories were found with it."



Having just ascertained that this monument is fortunately preserved in the collection of the Society of Antiquaries of London, I have been enabled, by the assistance of Mr. Fairholt, to give an engraving of it. It is in micaceous stone or slate, and seems to have been intended for insertion in a stone or wall as a tablet. It is given in the catalogue of the Society's antiquities, etc., just published; but neither its history nor the donor's name is mentioned; and in a note it is stated that its authenticity may appear

* The Rev. E. Robson, Curate of Whitechapel.

questionable. The sharpness and fresh appearance of the letters have probably tended to raise this doubt, in the absence of a record of its discovery; but I possess a small fragment of a still thinner tablet in a green marble, discovered in London, the letters on which are of a precisely similar style, and still more sharp and perfect. The latinity is unobjectionable. It is not unusual to meet with the letter *n* for *m*, as in the expression *suo inpendio*, and in the word *inconparabili*, both of which occur in "Fabretti," pp. 98, 253, 255; indeed, now the testimony of Malcolm is produced, and the monument identified as that described in his work, no doubt will be entertained of the genuineness of the inscription.

The meaning is sufficiently obvious and scarcely requires remark. Albia Faustina, the dedicator, inscribes it to the memory of her *incomparable* husband, Fl. Agricola, a soldier of the sixth legion called "the victorious," who lived forty-two years and ten days.

The chief interest arises from mention of the sixth legion. No inscriptions referring to which, in Horsley's time, had been found in the south of England. This legion, called also *pia*, *fidelis*, came into Britain from Germany in the time of Hadrian, and was employed, as appears from numerous inscriptions, during the reigns of that emperor and of Pius, in constructing the great northern wall. It would then seem to have been stationed at York, where Ptolemy places it, and where its permanent stay is proved by the numerous tiles, inscribed LEG. VI. V. P. F., found in that city and preserved in its museum. It would seem to have gone again northward in the time of Severus, and probably returned to York. It is rather remarkable that it does not appear upon the legionary coins of Carausius, for there is no evidence to show it was ever withdrawn

from Britain, and by the Notitia it is recorded as constituting part of the military establishment at the close of the Romano-British period. Sepulchral inscriptions to soldiers of this legion have been also found at Bath, and probably at other places; but these facts afford no proof of the legions themselves being stationed there.

There is another class of inscriptions brought to light within the last few years, of a novel kind, and particularly interesting in its local reference. It is restricted to stamps upon tiles, of which seven or eight varieties of type, but clearly bearing a uniform signification, are in my collection. They have been found at Lambeth-hill and at Bush-lane, worked into Roman buildings; at King's-Arms-yard, Lothbury; near the Roman catholic chapel, Moorfields; and in other parts of the city.

The annexed cut shews a perfect inscribed tile, which, with others of the same kind (reported to have been secured for the Guildhall library), was discovered at Lambeth-hill in 1841, forming part of a hypocaust pillar in a building of some extent, which was speedily destroyed by the workmen employed for the city "improvements." The tile is 9 in. square, and $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. thick.





The fragment here shewn was found in King's-Arms-yard, in a deep peaty soil, during recent excavations. It has formed part of a large curve-edged tile. The fragment is 7 in. in length.



Other varieties are here given.

In the example exhibited in the last cut, it is probable that the circle between the two Ps as well as in the centre of the O, is nothing more than a kind of ornamental point. There is yet another variety with a somewhat different reading from the rest. It is in the centre of a large tile of about 18 in. by 14 in., a portion only of which has been preserved. The letters remaining are P. PR. BR . . . .



That Londinium is meant by the LON. of these inscriptions there can be no doubt, and this fact alone invests them with much interest; for, with the exception of the P. LON. of the coins of the Constantine family, I am not aware of mention of the ancient city, or even allusion to it, in any other inscription. But the correct interpretation of the other abbreviations is not so obvious. The letters may be read at least half a dozen ways without any very forced construction. There may be a doubt whether the *Bri.* may refer to the province of Britain or to the *Brittones*, auxiliary troops, whose presence in the north of Britain has been made known by inscriptions. If the former reading be adopted as the more satisfactory, then the stamps may mean *Præses*, or *Proprætor*, *Provinciæ Britanniæ Londinii*; if the latter, *Præfectus Primæ* (*Cohortis* understood) *Brittonum Londinii*. In either case, the correctness of the proposed reading is not confirmed by comparison with other recorded examples, for, as has been observed, these inscriptions constitute a new and peculiar class.



1





3

1 REMAINS OF THE PALACE OF BRIDEWELL · 2 LEADEN BULL FOUND IN THE RUINS

3 SEPULCHRAL URN DISCOVERED IN NICHOLAS LANE LONDON

REMAINS OF THE PALACE OF BRIDEWELL.

Plate XLIX.

Mr. A. H. Burkitt, F.S.A., has very kindly presented me with this plate, together with the following letter in illustration. I am also indebted to his friendly services for Pl. XLVI.

Clapham, Sept. 1847.

My dear Sir,

In August last year, I was applied to by Mr. Chester, the master of St. Bride's School, to go without delay to the excavations making in Bride Lane, on the site of Codger's Hall, but unfortunately being unable to attend on that day, I requested Mr. Chester to use his endeavours, as far as lay in his power, to save some interesting remains, which he stated had been discovered. On the following day I proceeded to the spot, but only in time to see the effect of the extreme activity of the contractor of the works, which left standing but a mere fragment of the palace of Bridewell, the residence of a long line of our kings. It consisted of a vault, thirty-six feet long and twelve wide, the roof supported by six groins of neat finish and early character. By digging and removing the rubbish on the west side, the workmen came to a small window, which seemed to form the only opening to admit light, and contained the remains of iron bars and fastenings in the sills. In the rubbish was found a leaden Bull of Pius V. (fig. 2); an abbey piece of brass; small glazed paving tiles; and

human bones, as well as those of animals, in abundance. There can be no doubt that this place formed part of the palace, which extended from Fleet Street to the water's edge. Stow makes mention of a castle having stood on this spot, which was destroyed, and the materials used to build the palace. "This tower or castle having been destroyed, stood, as it may seeme, in place where now standeth the house called Bridewell, for notwithstanding the destruction of the said castle or tower, the house remained large, so that the king's of this realme long after were lodged there, and kept their Courts. For until the 9th yeere of Henry 3rd, the Courts of Law and Justice, wheresoever he was lodged, and not elsewhere." In the *Liber Burton super Trent*, we find—"Hæc est finalis concordia, facta in curia Dom. Regis apud sanct. Bridgid. Lond. die a sancti Michaelis in 15 dies anno regni Regis Johannis 7. cor̄a G. Fil. Petri, Eustacio de Fauconberg Johanne de Gestlinge, Osbart filio Hervy, Walter de Crisping, Justiciar et aliis Baronibus Domini Regis." It is also mentioned by Mathew Paris, that in 1212 King John held a parliament in this place. In the reign of Henry VIII. a greater part of it was in ruins, and finally Edward VI. gave the remaining portion of "his house in Bridewell unto the city, partly for the setting of idle and lewd people work, and partly for the lodging and harbouring of the poore, sick, weake, and sore people of the city."

I have figured on this plate, a sepulchral urn (fig. 3). It was found about 16 feet below the surface, in Nicholas Lane, in the immediate vicinity of some remains of Roman walls, in which I found, at regular intervals, openings, which, from their size and position, probably were made for joists; several contained fragments of decayed wood. I removed the contents of the urn with care, and

found a soft dark soapy substance, probably animal matter, with two bones of some small animal, and fragments of iron and lead, with charcoal and burnt clay. This urn is neatly finished, of fine dark clay, moulded by the hand, and capable of holding about half a gallon.

In reference to Archæological pursuits in the city, it must be difficult for those unaccustomed to be brought in contact with them, to imagine a more ignorant set of beings than the authorities usually employed in the city works. The vacant stare with which you are greeted, while endeavouring to glean information, or take a sketch of any object in course of demolition under their reckless hands, and the jealous eye with which you are viewed when your object is discovered, is lamentable as well as laughable. They seem to be almost a class by themselves; whether they have risen from the ranks of hodmen, or whether they imbibe their manners from frequent intercourse with their superior civic authorities, I am unable to determine.

I am, my dear Sir,

Your's truly,

A. H. Burkitt.

To C. Roach Smith, Esq.

POTTERS' MARKS DISCOVERED IN LONDON.

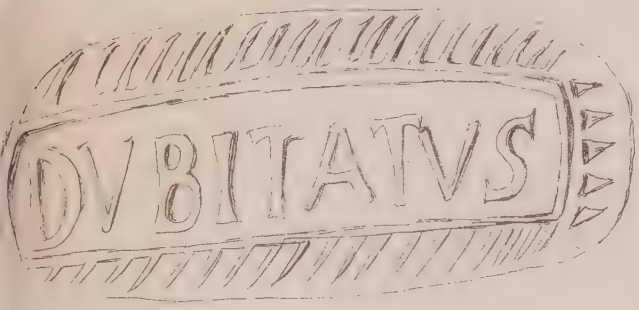
Plates L. and LI.

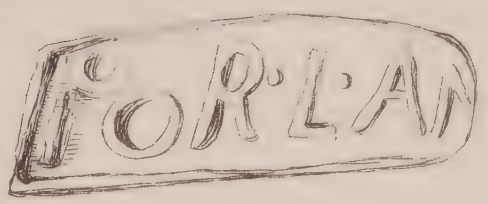
Whilst the more important records of Roman London have been so utterly annihilated that we seek in vain for inscriptions which give the names of her magistrates, governors, and benefactors, or allude even to her power and influence, an extensive series of humbler monuments have, from their comparative insignificance and the durability of their material, escaped the general wreck. They comprise the names of makers of three varieties of fictile ware in common use for domestic and culinary purposes, found in great abundance throughout the limits of the ancient city, with a far greater proportion of other kinds of pottery which do not bear the names of the makers.

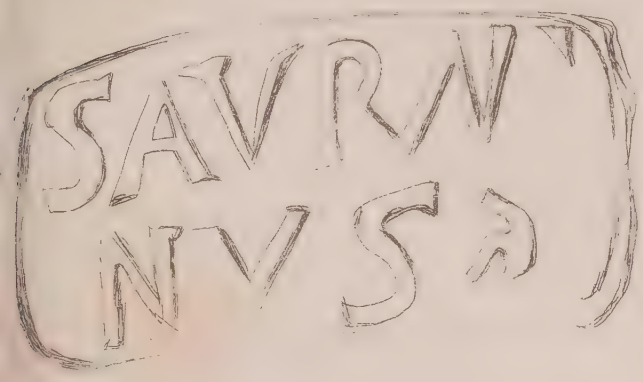
These stamps are confined to the *amphoræ*, to the broad shallow dishes to which the term *mortaria* has been commonly applied, and to the beautiful red or rather coral-coloured vessels generally called *Samian*.

Plate L. exhibits examples of marks on the handles of *amphoræ*, and on the rims of the *mortaria*.

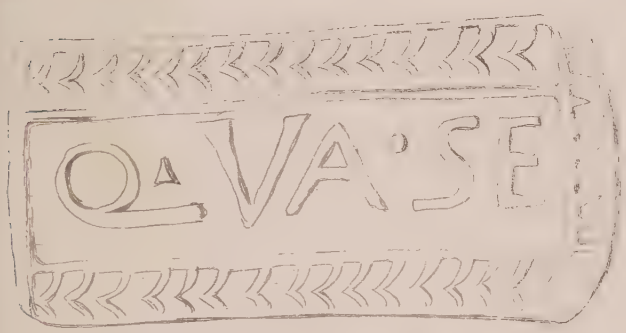
Plate LI. shews, in addition, some of the more remarkable stamps on the *Samian* pottery. The first of the four of larger type, in the middle row of this plate, belongs to the *amphora* series; the three others, to the *mortaria*. The *Samian* are almost exclusively stamped in a label in the interior of the vessels, across the bottom, and are chiefly restricted to the unembossed varieties; the ornamented kind (see Pl. LII.) rarely bears the potter's mark;

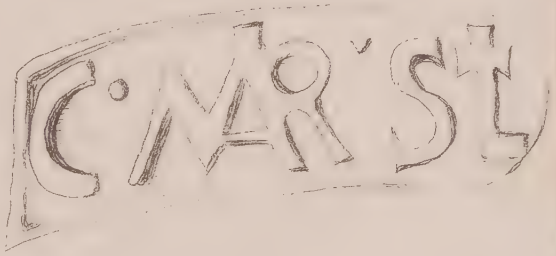


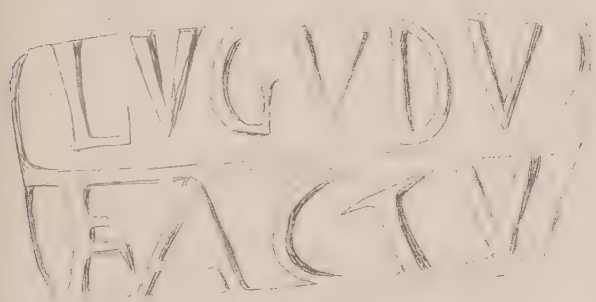




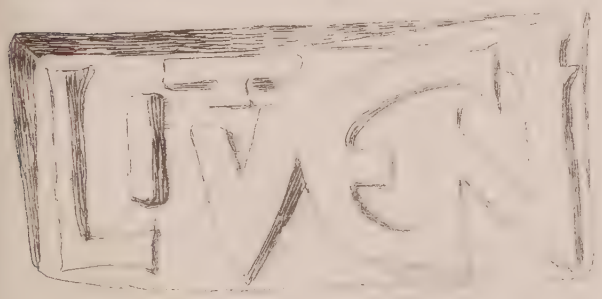


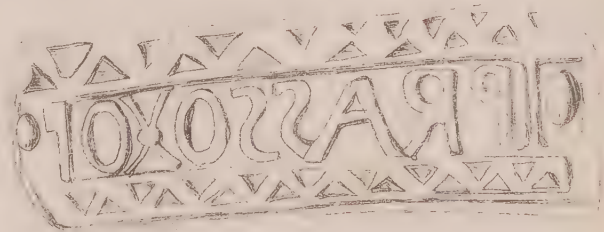




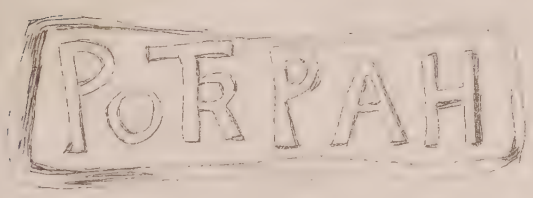




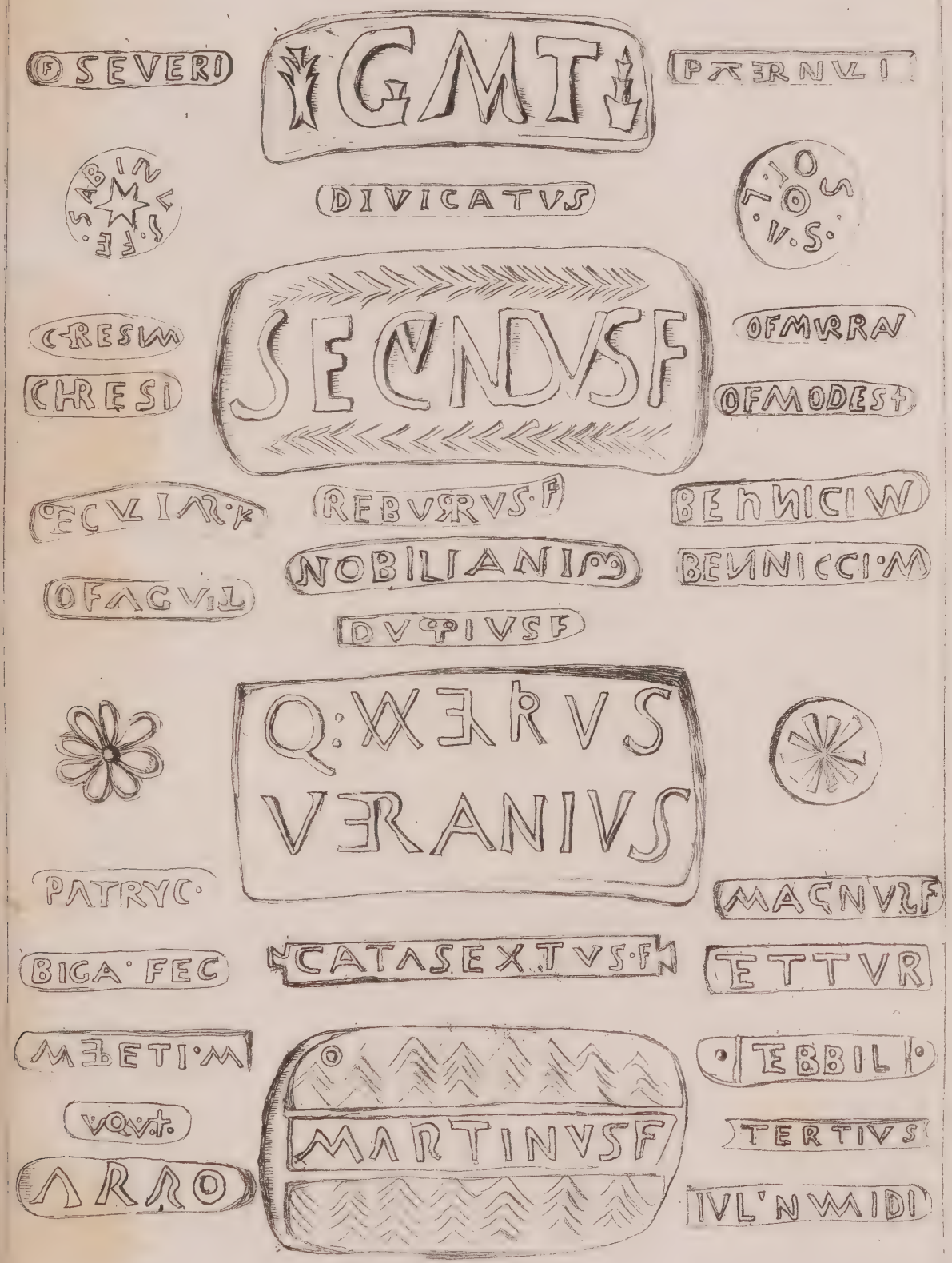








POTTERS MARKS - LONDON.



CRS

POTTERS MARKS

Discovered in LONDON

when it does it usually occurs in a larger type, upon the exterior surface.

Potters' Marks on Mortaria found in London.

ALBINVS	F. LVGVDV	RVCCVS
ALBINS. FECIT	LVGVDV. FACTV*	SAVRANVS *a*
APRILIS	L. E. ECIT	SATVRNINVS.
ANDID. FECIT	MARINVS. FECIT	Q. VA. SE.
AMMIVS	MARTINVS. F	L. CAN. SEC.
BRIXSA	MATVCENVS	SECVNDVS
CAS...	MATVSENS. F	SOLLVS. F
CATVLVS. F	MAXI. *a*	TANIO
DEVA...	PRASSO. OF	SEX. VAL
DVBITATVS	L. LVRIVS. PRISCVS	Q VALC. F / VERANI. F
DOINV	P. P. R.	
DO...	P. R. B. *a*	Q. VALERI. / ESVNERTI
ESVNERT / Q.VALERI	RIDANVS.	
LICINILVS	RIDANVS. M.	Q. VALERIVS / VERANIVS
LITVCENI	RIPANI	
LVGVDI. F	A. TEREN. / RIPANI	T... S. VALEN
		VIALLA

Potters' Marks on the Handles of Amphoræ found in London.

AFRI	C.	CRADOS
C. F. AI. *a*	C. IV. R	CARTVNIT. M. (?) *p*
AXII *p*	C. V. H	CORI *a*
BELLVCI	L. CES	F. C. CVFIA
L. VI. BR	C. AP. F. *p*	L. F. CRESCIV. FE (?)

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* This stamp appears at full length, LVGVDVS FACTVS, on the rim of a *mortarium* recently discovered at Ewell, in Surrey, by Mr. Diamond, F.S.A.; opposite, on the same vessel, is stamped RIPANVS TIBER. F. The former suggested the question of the place of manufacture (Lugdunum) being denoted, and the occurrence of the other name, obviously that of a maker, supported the conjecture; but as this would be an isolated exception to the general formula, it must be considered as a proper name, and either accident, or possibly, a partnership in trade, may account for the double stamp: *Lugudus* occurs in two different readings in the above list, which also includes *Ripanus* in the genitive case. There is also another variety, LVGVDV., in the museum of Mr. Charles; it was found at Maidstone.

EIPC
ERO. IF
GMT
HILARI
L. C. F. P. C. O *p*
IIVN(?)MELISSAE
MELISSE
L. IVNI (?)
MELISSI
M. P. R
MCC *p*
MIM
NYMPH
P. S. A
POR. L. AN
Q. S. P
CAT. QVIE
CANTON. QV
CANTON. QV. ET
CANT. QVESI (?)
ROMANI
L. V. ROPI. M
RVFSANI
SAENNVS
OF. SANI *p*
SCALENS
L. SER. SENC
C. SEMPOL
L. S. SEX
L. C. SOL
C. MARI. STIL
S. VENNR
VALERI
VIBIOR

In this list the letter *a* refers to *Archæologia*, vol. viii.; *p* to the collection of Mr. Price; the rest are in my own possession.

Potters' Marks on the Red Ware termed Samian, discovered in London.

A

OF. ABALI *p*
OF. ABARI
ABIANI *p*
ACCILINVS. F *p*
A. C. E. R. O *p*
ACVRIO. F
ACVTVS
ADIVTORI
ADVOCISI. OF
AEQVIR. F
ÆQVR. F
AESTIVI. M
AIISFIVI. M (?)
AIISTIVI. M
AISTIVI. M *c*
AETERNI. M *c*
AGEDILLI.
AGEEDILLVS. F
AGIILITO *p*
OF. ALBAN
OF. ALBANI
ALBANI. M
ALBILLI. M
ALBINI. MA *c*
ALBVCI
ALBVCIANI
ALBVS. FE
AMANDO *p*
AMARILIS. F.
AMATOR
AMATORIS
AMMIVS. F
AMONVS. (?) *p*
ANVNI. M
.A. POL. AVSTI
APOLAVCIR
OF. APRILIS
OF. APRIS
OF. APRO
APRONIS
AQVIINVS *k*
AQVIT
AGVIT
OF. AQVITA
OF. AQVITANI
ARACI.MA
ARDAC
ARGO. F *a*
ARICI. M
ARICI. MA
ARRO
ASCILLI. M
ASIATICI. M
ATILIANI. M
ATILIANVS. F
ATTICI. M
AVCELIA. F
AVGVSTALIS
AVGVSTINVS
AVLIVS. F
AVSTRI. M
AVSTVS. F *n*
AVENTINI. M
AVITI. M.
AVITOS. OF
AVITVS

B

BANOLVCCI
BASSI
OF. BASSI
OF. BASSICO
BELINICCI

BELINICCI. M
BELINICCVS. F
BENNICCI. M
BENNICI. M
BIGA. FEC
OFIC. BILICANI(?)
OFIC. BILICAT
BIO. FECIT
BL.AESI
BOINICCI. M
BONOXVS. F
BORILLI. M
BORILLI. OF
BORILLI. OFFIC
BORVSI. FE
BOVTI. M
BRACKILLO *c*
BRICCI
BRICC. M
BRITANN II *a*
BVRDO. F
BVRDONIS. OF *p*
BVTRIV. *p*

C

CACAS. M *p*
CACILANTRO *n*
CAI. M. S
CAIVS. F
OF. CAI. IVI. *p*
CAI. M. S *c*
CALMVA. F *c*
CALVI. M
OF. CALVI
CALVINI. M.
CAMBVS. F
CAMTI. M
CANAI. M
CAN. PATR
CANRVCATI
CAPRASIAS. FE
CAPRASIVS
CARANI
CARANI. F
OF. CARAN
CARANT *p*
CARANTINI. M
CARETI. M.
CARBONIS. M
CARINVS
CARVSSA
CASSIA. O
CASTVS
CASTVS. F
CASVRIVS. F
CATASEXTVS. F
CATIANVS
CATVCI
CATVLII
CAVPI... FECI
OF. CEI *c*
CELSIANI. F
L. C. CELSI. O
CELSINVS *c*
CELTAS. FC. *p*
CENSORI
CENSORINI
OF. CENSO
CEREA *c*
CERIALIS
CERIAL. M
CERTVS. F *p*
CHRESI. M
CIAMAT. F *p*
CINNAMI
CINNVMI *p*
CINTVAGENI
CINT. VGENT
CIN. T. VSSA
CINTVSMI. M
CINTVSMV.
CINTVSMVS. F
CIRRI. M
CIRRVS. FEC *p*
CIVPPI. M
COBNERTI. M
COBNERTVS
COCCIL. M
COCCILLI. M
COCVRNV. F *p*
COCVRO
COCVRO. F
COLLO. F
COLLON
COLON
COMITIALIS
COMPRIN. F *n*
COMPRINNI. M
CONGI. M
CONSTANS. F *n*
CONSTAS. F
COSAXTIS. F
COSIA. F *p*
COSI. R...
COSIRVFIN
F. L. COS. V
COSMI. M
COTTO. F *p*
OF. COTTO
CRACIS. M
CRACI. S. M *c*
CRACISA. F
CRACVNA. F
CRANI *c*
CRASSIACVS. F
CRECIRO. OFI *n*
OF. CREM
OF. CRES
OF. CRESI
M. CRESTI. O
CRIMVS. FE
CROBRO. F
CRVCVRO
CVCALI. M
CVCCILLI. M
CVNI.IA. F

D

DAGO
DAGODVBNVS. F
DAGOMARVS
DAGOMARVS. F
DAGOMARVS. FE
DACOIMNVS. F
DAMINI. M
DAMONVS *p*
DAVICI. M
DECMI. M.
DECVMINI. M
DEM... R. M *k*
DIGNVS.
DIOGNATO
DIVICATI. M
DIVICATVS
DIVICI. M
DIVIX
DIVIXI
DIVIXTVL
DOCALI. M
DOCCIVS. F
DOMETOS. F
DOMINCI
DOMINICI
DOMITIANVS. F
DOMITVS
DONATVS
DONNA. M
DONNAVG
DONTIONI *p*
DRAVCVS. F
DVRINX *p*

E

ELVILLI
EPPA *p*
ERICI. M
EROR
ERRIMI *p*
ETVS. F

F

OF. FAGE
FALENDI. O
FELIX. F
FELIXS. F *n*
FELICIO. O
OF. FELICIS
FELICIONIS
O. FELMA
FESTVS. F *n*
O FIRMONIS
FIVI. M
FRONTINVS
O. FRONTI
O. FRONTINI

G

GABRVS. F
GAIVS. F
GALRINVS. F
GEMINI. M
GENITOR. F
G.E.N.I.T.O R. F *n*
GENIV.
GERMANI. OF
GERMANVS
OFF. GER
GLVPEI. M *c*
GRACCHVS
GRANANI
GRANIANI *n*

H

HABILIS. F
HELI... VS. FI. FE
HELL.... S. FEC

I

IABI
IABVS. FE
IANVARI. OF
ICMCRIMO. F
ILLIANI. M
ILLIOMRIN
IMANN.
INPRITV. F
IOENALIS
IOVANTI
ISABINI. F
OF. IVCVN *c*
IVSTI. MA
OF. IVSTI

K

KALENDI. O

L

OF. LABIONIS
LALLI. MA
LATINIAN. F *c*
LATINIANVS
LATINVS
LIBERIVS
LIBERTI. M
OF. LICINI
LICINILVS
LICINVS. F
LICNVS
LILTANI. M (?) *n*
LINIVSMIX
LOGIRN. M
LOLLIVS. F
LOSSA *p*
LVCANVS
LVCANVS. F
LVCANTVS. F *p*
OF. LVCCEI
LVPEI. M. *c*
LVPI. M
LVPINI. M
LVPPA
LVTAEVS

LVTAEVS. FEC.
LVTAFVS.

M

MACCIVS. F
MACILLI. M
MACIRVS
MACRI. M
MACRINVI
MACRINVS
MACRIANI. M
MAGNVS. F
MAIANVS
M. AIOIRI. M
MAIORIS
MALLI. M
MALLIACI *n*
MALLIACI. M
MALLICI. M
MALLVRO. F *p*
MANDVIL. M *a*
OF. MANNA *p*
Q. MAR. F
MARCELLI. M
MARCELLINI. M
MARCI *c*
MARCI. F *a*
MARCI. MA
MARCI. O
MARINI. M
MARITVS. M
MAROILLI. M
MARTANI. M
MARTIALIS. FEC
MARTINI. M
MARTINVS. F
MARTII. O
MARTIVS
MASCVLVS. F
MATERNINVS
MATERNNI. M
OF. MATE
MATRIANI
MATVCENVS
MATVRN
MAXIMI
MAXMII. M
MAXMINI
MEMORIS. M
MERCA
MERCAO *n*
MERCATOR
MERCATOR. M
MEDETI. M
METHILLVS
METTI. M
MICCIO
MICCIONIS. M
MIDI. M
MINVLI. M *p*
MINVS. FE
MINVS. O *p*
MINVTIVS. F *p*
OF. MO
OF. MODESTI
OF. MOE
O. MOM
OF. MONTI
OF. MONTO *c*
MOSSI. M
MOXIVS
OF. MVRRA
OF. MVRRANI
MVXTVLI. M
MVX. TVLLI. M *c*
MVXIVIII. M (?) *k*

N

NAMILI *c*
NAMILIANI
NATALIS
O. NATIVI *c*
OF. NEM
NERT. M
NERTVS. *p*
OF. NERI
NEQVREC *a*
NICEPHOR
NICEPHOR. F
OF. NI
OF. NIGRI
OF. NIGRIAN
NIGRINI *a*
OF. NITORI
NOBILIANI. M
NVMIDI. M. *p*
IVL. NVMIDI *c*

O

ONATIVI (?) *c*
OPTATI. M *n*
OSBI. MA

P

PASSENI
PASSIENI
OF. PASSIENI
OF. PASSIENVS
O. PAS. F (?)
PAZZENI *k*
PAVLIVS. F
PAVLI. M
PAVLIANI. M
PAVLLI. M
PAVLLVS. F
PATER. F
PATERATI. OF
PATERCLINI. OF
PATERCLOS. FEC
PATERCLVS. F
PATERIRANVS. FIT?
PP. PATERMI *a*
PATERNI
PATERNI. OF
PATERNVLI
PATNA. FEC
PATNI. FEC

PATRC⊢LINI
PATRICI. M
C. AN. PATR
OF. PATRC
OF. PATRICI
OF. PATRVCI
PECVLIAR. F
PECVLIARIS. F
PERE....*
PERPET
PERRVS. F
PERVS *p*
PERVS. FE
PITVRICI. M *c*
OF. POLLIO
PONTI. OFFIC
POTIACI
POTITINI. M
POTITIANI. M
PRID. FEC
PRI.IMO
PRIMANI
PRIMVLI
PRIMVL. PATER
OFIC. PRIM
OF. PRIMVL (?)
OF. PRM
OF. PVDEN
PVRINX *p*
PVTRI. M.

Q

QVADRATI
QVADRATVS
QVARTVS
QVARTVS. F
QVIETVS. F
QVINNO
QVINTINI. M
QV. C

R

RACVNA. F *p*
RAMVLVS *a*
REBVRRI. OF
REBVRRIS
REBVRRVS. F
RECMVS
REGALIS
REGINI. M
REGINVS. F
REGVILL
REGVLI. M
RIIOGENI. M
RI.IOGENI *c*
OF. RICIMI
RIPANI
RIIGNVS
RIVICA *a*
ROFFVS. FEC
ROFFVS. FE
ROLOGENI. M
ROPPVS. FE
ROPVSI. FE *c*
ROPPIRVI. M
RVFFI. MA
RVFINI
OF. RVFIN
RVFVS. FE

S

SABELLVS
SABELVI
SABINVS
OFF. SAB *c*
SACERVASIII
SACER. VASIFF *c*
SACER. VASI. OF
SACIANT
SACIRAPO
SACREM
SACROTI. M
SACROT. M. S
SALV. F
SANTINVOV. C. *c*
SANVCIVS. F *n*
SANVILLI. M
SANVITTI. MA
SARENTIV *p*
SATERNVS
SATERNINI. O
SATVRNNI. OF *c*
SAT. TO. F
SECANDI. M
SECVNDINI
SECVNDVS
SEDATVS. F
SEDETI. M
SENI. A. M
SENICI. O
SENNIVS. F
SENO. M
SENONI
SENTRVS. FE
SERRVS
SERVILIS
SEVERI. OF
SEVERI. M
OF. SEVERI
SEXTI. O
SIIXTI. MA
SILDATIANI. M
SILVINI
SILVINI. F
SILVINVS. F *c and n*
SILVI. OF
SILVI PATRI. O
SILVIPATRICI *n*

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* *Peregrinus* is in Mr. Wellbeloved's list of names found at York. *Journal Brit. Arch. Assoc.* vol. iii. p. 124.

SITVSIRI. M. *p*
SOLLVS
SOLLVS. F
MA. SVETI
SVLPICI
SVLPICIANI
SVOBNEDOF
SVRIVS
SYMPHO *c*

T

TASCONVS. F
TASCIL. M
TAVRI *c*
TAVRIANVS
TAVRICVS. F
TEBBIL
TERRVS
TERCII. M
TERTI. M *p*
TERTIVS
TETTVR
TITTILI
TITTIVS
TITVRI. M
TITVRONIS
TVLLVS. FE *n*
TVRTVNN *c*

V

VALERI
VASSALI
VECETI. M
VEGETI. M
VENERAND
VENICARVS. F
VERECVNDI
VEREDV. M *p*
VERTECISA. F
VESPO. F
VEST. M
VESTRI. OF
OF. VIA
VICARVS. F
VICTORINVS
VIDVCOS F
VIIRI. M
VIMPVS *c*
VIRIL
VIRILIS. F
OF. VIRILLI



k

OF. L. C. VIRIL *k*



k

VIRONI. OF
VIRTHV
VIRTHVS
VIRTHVS. FECIT *n*
OF. VIRTVTIS
VITA
OF. VITA
VITALIS. FE *p*
VITALIS. M. S. F. *c*
VITALIS.M.S.FECIT*k*
VITALIS. PP *c*
VITINVS. F *p*
VOSIICVNNVS
VNICVS. F
VRNINI

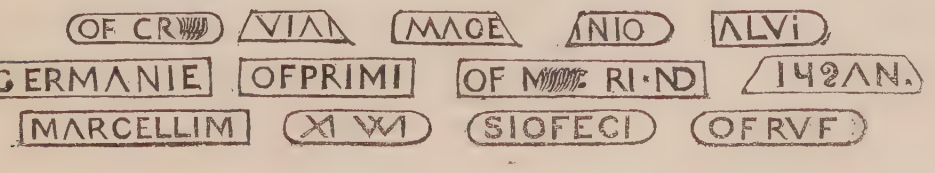
X

XIVI
XVNX
...RVILLV. F *p*


k

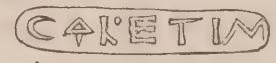
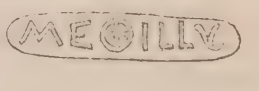
In the foregoing list the italic letters *c*, *n*, and *p*, refer respectively to the collections of Mr. W. Chaffers, Junr., Mr. E. B. Price, and Mr. J. Newman, F.S.A.; the letter *k* to a paper by the late Mr. Kempe, in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxiv.; all the other stamps are in my own collection.

The following are published in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxv., by Mr. G. R. Corner, F.S.A., with two others, *Jovanti* and *Serrus*. They present certain peculiarities of type which can only be shewn by cuts; but in other respects are not uncommon. They were discovered in the parish of St. Olave, Southwark, near London Bridge:—



The letter M. in these stamps prefixed to, or following the name, signifies *manû;* F. *fecit;* O. and OF. *ex officinâ.*

In many instances (as may be seen by examples given in the preceding plates), the letters of the names are connected, sometimes as many as four being in monogram; the readings of a few, from the specimens being either blundered or imperfectly stamped, may be doubtful; but generally, it is believed, the list may be relied on as correct, and it comprises most, if not all, of those which have been discovered in London. For the sake of comparison and correction, the various forms of each name, where there are varieties, are given, and these will in some instances be found philologically curious. For instance the double I used for : as *Regnus*, spelt RIIGNVS, and *Sexti*, SIIXTI. In the tessellated pavement at Woodchester the word *Bene* is spelt BIINII, and similar examples may be cited from inscriptions. The letter O is often used for V, as in *Viducos* and *Paterclos.*

Careti M. as given by Mr. Kempe in the *Archæologia*, should be, apparently, *Caleti. M.* Mr. Kempe states it to be identical with one from the Pan Rock, off Margate, now in the collection of Mr. Price, from which the annexed cut  has been engraved. It is remarkable for the A, which resembles the Celtiberian; the stamp rendered *Methillus*, is in the original  Many other peculiarities will be noticed.

In *Coccilli. M.* we recognise a mark which, in the last century, was interpreted "*to the manes of Coccillus*," from which Coccillus it was conjectured, the town of Coggeshall, in Essex, derived its name! A simple potter's stamp being converted into a dedicatory inscription was curious enough, but the etymological absurdity was still more so,

originating in a discovery, by the road side at Coggeshall, of a sepulchral interment in which, among other objects, was a vessel bearing the above mark.

The Samian ware, from its beautiful colour, elegance, and diversity of form and design, has excited much interest among antiquaries and artists, and is the theme of several papers in the *Gentleman's Magazine* and in the *Archæologia*, one of the main objects of which is to endeavour to discover where it was manufactured. On the present occasion, as even a brief review of the various and somewhat conflicting opinions on the subject would demand more space than can be afforded, it will be sufficient to state, introductory to a few observations on some important points, that, up to the present time, the question remains undecided; some considering this peculiar pottery to have been imported into this country, while others believe that, although it may have been brought from foreign parts, there is no reason to infer it may not also have been manufactured in Britain. In order to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion, and to set the matter fully at rest, we require opportunities of examining the varieties found in Italy, in Spain, in Germany, in France, and even in Africa, for it is very probable that several countries may lay claim to the production of some of the vases in the extensive class known under the general term *Samian*.

It is met with throughout England, almost wherever Roman and Romano-British remains are found; but in no place, perhaps, so abundantly as on the site of Roman London. Reference to the potters' marks on the Samian pottery found in England, and published in various well-known antiquarian works, will shew that most of them

occur in our London list, which will be found useful for comparison and correction.*

There is also a remarkable resemblance between many names found in England, and those found in France and Germany ; some are precisely similar, as will be seen by reference to the London list; the following are selected for example, not from any particular analogy, but merely as being at hand.

In the Berne museum, we have, found chiefly in the canton of Berne: — VILLO — ILVST — ACOHILARVS — OF. ABANI — IVSTI — OF. ALRI — CIVOIVS — OF. TERT — OF. PAR. — CONTI. OFFIC — OF. RVL — LOCIRN. M — OF. CALVI — CIBISVS. FEC — CENRSPSE — OF. CALV — CRESTIO — TERTIVS — ISEOF. — OF. ICIRIMI. Those of Augst are still more alike: — ALBVCIANI. — ATTICI. M. — BORRILLI. OF. — CARVS. F. — QVINTVS — DOCCA — QESAL. VI — OF MOM. — MOXIVS. F. — NIBO. F — OF. PASSIEN — PIIRVINCI. F — OF. PVDE — IASO. ALSOETIR — SACIRO. M — SIIGVDIM — SORILLI. M — OF. CIAM — GASCE — AESIVNA — SVOB. NEDO — COTIO — A. MASONIVS. At Treves we have *Acuitanus*, *Albinus*, *Aquitanus*, *Bassicus*, *Boudus*, *Calvus*, *Macca*, *Rufinus*, *Rufus*, *Secundus*, *Secundinus*, *Verus*, *Vitalis*. Lists of those found in France are not within immediate reach; but specimens in many museums which I have examined are, more or less, generally identical with those of London; and perhaps it would be found, that if a complete catalogue of names discovered in different parts of England were compiled, the comparison would show a close resemblance still more strikingly. The designs on the embossed Samian pottery

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* For instance, the *Agomarus* from the Bartlow Hills, will be recognised as an imperfect impression of the stamp of *Dagomarus*. *Archæologia*, vol. xxvi.

found in England, in Germany, and in France, in numerous examples resemble each other so precisely, that they seem to have been cast in the same moulds, or made from the same models.

We thus establish for them a common parentage. When we find the same makers' marks occurring in different countries, we are led to conclude, not that the potters changed their residence, but that at some fixed locality they manufactured their goods, which, in the common course of trade, were carried to foreign parts. If we suppose this locality to have been situated in some district in Britain, we have to encounter the difficulty of believing the pottery to have been exported to countries over which the influence of Roman art had extended far more widely than in Britain. We have also to contend with the important argument, that while the sites of potteries have been discovered in this country; that while the kilns themselves have been found with the vessels in them; and while thus many peculiar types have been ascertained to be of British fabrication, we have no such direct evidence to warrant our reckoning the *Samian* a home production. Among the vases, perfect and fragmentary, found by Mr. Artis on the site of the Romano-British potteries in Northamptonshire, is a piece of a bowl, the design upon which is evidently copied, but very unsuccessfully, from a Samian model; it is curious, as affording an instance of an abortive attempt to imitate the embossed variety. The Pudding Pan Sand, off Herne Bay, whence perfect Samian pateræ and cups are dredged up by the oyster fishers, has been, it is believed, the only locality that with any reason could be conjectured as the site of a manufactory of this ware; but no proofs have yet been adduced, and the mere fact of the discovery of a considerable number of

specimens may be accounted for perhaps more satisfactorily, by supposing them to have been deposited in a cemetery on this thickly populated coast, upon which the sea has made extensive inroads. Mr. Price, who has paid great attention to the subject, lays considerable stress on the character of the clay of the neighbourhood as being peculiarly adapted for the making of Samian pottery, and his experiments go far to prove that scarcity of the material could not have been an obstacle to its abundant production in this country. It will, however, be probably found, that the clays of other countries are equally suitable to the purpose, and that the question under consideration is not affected by this argument.

As before remarked, none of the numerous varieties of pottery which are decided to have been manufactured in Britain, bear potters' marks. Although many exhibit considerable artistic skill, and all are more or less elegant in shape, yet they want the varied designs of beauty and taste, which adorn the more finished specimens of the Samian kind. Hunting the hare and deer, scroll-work and foliage, constitute the chief subjects of decoration of the superior sorts: these ornamentations are certainly executed with boldness and fidelity, but in the few examples we possess, where the human figure is attempted to be represented, the skill of the workmen is shown to be of a very low grade. On the contrary, the artists who were employed on the Samian pottery exhibit not only great talent, but it is very apparent they must have had access to the finest works of Roman art, or to copies, such as do not appear to have been common in Britain, but which we know were generally introduced into the more southern provinces; while, at the same time, there is not displayed that chastity and perfection of style which



Ornamented Samian Pottery, found 3 feet below the surface in making a Grave close to the road side, without the East walls of Chichester

distinguishes analogous fictile work fabricated in Italy, unless we exclude some rare varieties.

These considerations would incline me, apart from other reasons, to look to the south of France, or to Spain, rather than to Britain, for sites of the manufactories. Further evidence strengthens this opinion, and, indeed, seems to set the question at rest.

It will be perceived, that while many of the potters' names are Roman, others have a semi-barbarous sound, and some are decidedly Gaulish; many of the last division will immediate strike the ear, and be recognised as closely resembling names of Gauls familiar to the historical student. Monsieur A. de Longpérier has published an inscription discovered at Marclop, in the commune of St. Laurent-la-Couche,* recording the consecration of a memorial to a duumvir of the Segusiavi, by six freedmen, five of whom namely, Tittius, Cocillus, Arda, Cettinus, and Casurinus, appear to have been natives of the country; and of these five names, four are identical with those of potters in our list.

Mr. Artis presented me with a cast from a portion of a mould for making the embossed Samian ware, on the outer surface of which is stamped the name *Cobnertus*. The mould was stated to have been discovered in the interior of France; and, I believe, was given to Mr. Artis by M. Brongniart. This name, precisely similar in type, and stamped on a fragment of pottery of the same pattern, has also been found in London. M. Brongniart has published† an engraving of one of the actual stamps for

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* Journal of the British Arch. Association, vol. iii. p. 75.

† Traité des Arts Céramiques ou des Poteries, etc., p. 424. Paris, 8vo., 1844.

impressing the potters' names on the newly made Samian ware; this stamp (AVSTRI. OF.) was discovered at Lezoux (Auvergne); the same name will be found in the London catalogue. M. Brongniart states, that several moulds for the manufacture of Samian vases have been brought to light on the sites of ancient potteries, and in his work, he gives an engraving of a specimen, excavated at Lezoux, where the stamp just mentioned was found. From the same authority, it appears that M. Grivaud published two, discovered, in 1802, at Luxembourg. M. Brongniart, moreover, has published a stamp, also discovered in France, for making the common festoon and tassel pattern which usually surmounts the designs upon the embossed vases (See pl. lii.), in like manner, as what is termed the egg and tongue pattern forms a border, upon some of those from Arezzo; and Mr. Wright informs me, he has seen a portion or portions of a mould, in the collection of the Count de Portalès, at Paris.

In the proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of France, 1823, tom. v. p. li., it is stated that furnaces for the baking of pottery had been discovered in the valley of the Brusche (Bas-Rhin); and near these furnaces was found a considerable quantity of pottery, bearing the names of the makers, and ornamented with figures so precisely similar to those on the pottery found at Saverne (twelve miles N.W. of Strasburg), that the specimens from these two places are pronounced identical, and made from the same moulds; the clay of which they are fabricated, it is further stated, appeared to be that of the locality.

Since writing the foregoing remarks, I am enabled to add, through the kindness of Mr. A. Durand of Calais, a list of potters' names, discovered at Tours, in 1840, in digging for the foundation of the new Hall of Justice, and

communicated to Mr. Durand by Monsieur Boilleau of that city: — ACVRIONI. M — AGRICOLA — ALAVCI. M — ALLIVS — ARINVS — O. ARON — ATTICI. M — OF BANILLI. SVO — BELSA. M — OF. CANI — CAPII. O — CELTIAN. M — CIAMIC. O — CORISILLVS — CRESTI. O — DAMONVS — DANO. MA — DECAMANIVS — DIVIXTI. M — DVDENIS — FELICIS. O — INGENVI — LICINVS — LOLLI. MA — OF. MACCAR — OF. MACENI — MARTI. M — OF. MASCVS — OF. MATVG — OF. NIG — PASI. F. — O. PASI. F. — OF. PRIM — ROMOGILLI. M. — OF. SEVERI — OF. ZEVERI — OF. SCOTIVS — TASCO. MA — VIRTHVS. F. — VOLVS. Nearly all these names have so close an affinity to those found in our country, that the inference of their coming from the same source, is unavoidable.

The observations I have made on this subject are intended to prove a common origin between the Samian pottery found in England, France, and Germany; to show that we have no evidence to prove it was made in Britain; but that, on the contrary, it is demonstrated, by the discovery of moulds, to have been made in certain localities in the other provinces; and that it is different in many details from the ware found at Arezzo, in Italy, which, by some, has been supposed analogous, not only in colour, but also in the design and style of workmanship. At the same time, it is not intended to deny, that Gaul and Britain were in early times indebted to Italy for their prototypes: such as may be, perhaps, some of the few specimens which differ, either in their superior workmanship, or in peculiarity of type, from the general class. Thus, while among the extensive collections in this country we do not recognise a single specimen precisely similar to those found at Arezzo which have been figured by Dr. Fabroni;*

* Storia degli antichi vasi fittili Aretini, del Dott. A. Fabroni. 8vo. Arezzo, 1841.

we have certainly one example recently found at Colchester, which, while it differs in design from those discovered in England, accords sufficiently with some of the Aretine vases in Fabroni's work, to induce a belief that if the Colchester specimen was not actually imported from Arretium, it borrowed the patterns which form its decorations, from that source either directly or indirectly.* And further, while the potter's marks found in England are altogether different, both in names and in formula, from those found at Arezzo, we possess a single exception, found in London, and another found at Lillebonne in Normandy, which certainly do correspond. The latter is here represented.



It will be seen upon comparison with those in Plate I., that it has sprung from some other origin, while comparison with Fabroni's list will prove that origin to have been Arretium. The three annexed stamps from Arezzo



give the name of the Aretine potter, Tittius, and to leave no doubt of the identity, the HIL. of the Lillebonne stamp (*Hilarius* or *Hilerius*) will be recognised, similarly placed, in one from the Arezzo list; the foot or sandal is also a characteristic type of the latter.

* While this paper was passing through the press, I have found a remarkable example of the Aretine ware in the collection of Mr. J. Newman, F.S.A. It is now being engraved for the Journal of the British Archæological Association, vol. iv., in which will be figured the specimen found at Colchester and many varieties of the Samian ware discovered in London.

We must not omit to mention, that three or four of the Samian embossed vases found in London, bear upon the lower part of their exterior surface, characters allied to the Punic and Arabic. Captain Shortt has supplied me with a cast of one found at Exeter and now in the British Museum, the purport of which, he states, is considered by Mr. Forster (a gentleman versed in the oriental tongues) to be "David (or Daoud) made me."*

It does not come within the object of these remarks to describe the varieties of the so-called Samian pottery, or to shew how much amusement and instruction may be derived from the designs with which they are ornamented, whether regarded for their artistic beauty or as illustrating passages in ancient writers, and social and religious habits and customs. In the former point of view, they often exhibit a high degree of skill in the drawing and modelling of the figures, as well as good taste in the combination of the various groups and patterns. The vase below, not selected for any very remarkable degree of excellence, will give a fair notion of one of the classes of Samian ware. It is 8½ inches in diameter and 6 in height, and was dug up in White Hart Court, Bishopsgate.



* Two specimens of these are engraved for vol. iv. of the Journal of the British Archæological Association.

In some few instances, the figures have been separately moulded in high relief, and are executed with such care and finish, as to entitle them to rank with the best productions of ancient art. These are rare exceptions, and may probably be regarded as made at of some of the celebrated places mentioned by Pliny. The subjects which adorn the Samian vessels, comprise mythological personages and groups, bacchanalian processions, sacrificial ceremonies, hare, stag, and boar hunts, gladiatorial combats, and those scenes of an exceptionable character, alluded to by Pliny in denouncing this exhibition of wantonness upon the drinking cups of the domestic board. Many are ornamented with wreaths and foliage, among which, birds and Cupids are gracefully interspersed. Some notion may be formed of the beauty and variety of the scrolls which generally surround the upper part of the basin-shaped bowls, by reference to nine examples in Plate LIII., which has been kindly presented to me by my friend Mr. Fairholt. These specimens have been selected from a collection of at least two hundred varieties.

To the list of names furnished by pottery found in London may be added the following, which have been recently discovered:—

BIR·ANIII (?)	DOVIICCVS, *p*	HELINIV. . *n*
DOMINAC	FLOI	MALNCNI
	VAXTI, *p*.	

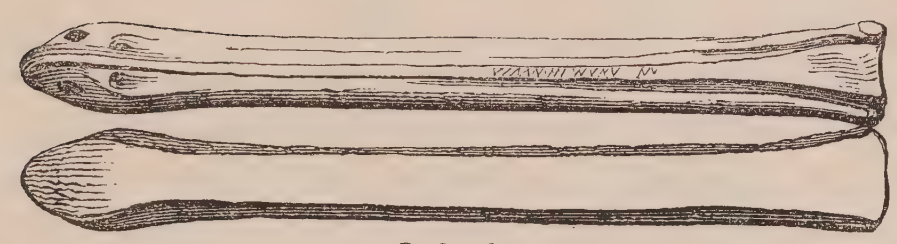
On earthen lamps found in London, occur AGILIS, COMVNIS, ATVSA·F, FORTIS, and STROBILI.



Drawn & engraved by F.W. Fairholt. F.S.A.

ORNAMENTAL SCROLLS ON SAMIAN POTTERY FOUND IN LONDON; now in the MUSEUM of C.R. SMITH F.S.A.

ANCIENT BONE SKATES.



11 Inches long.

THE above cut represents, in two views, a specimen of bone skates, such as, in former times, were used by the citizens of London in one of their favourite winter pastimes.

It is formed of the leg-bone (tibia) of a horse, polished on one side, with a hole at one extremity for a cord to fasten it to the shoe. At the other end a hole is also drilled horizontally, probably to receive a plug with another cord, to secure it more effectually.

It was found in Moorfields, in the boggy soil peculiar to that district. A large number of similar skates have been obtained not only from this locality, but also from various parts of the city. Fitz-Stephen, who lived in the time of Henry II., in describing the sports of the citizens of London, says, "When that great moor, which washeth Moorfields at the north wall of the city, is frozen over, great companies of young men go to sport upon the ice," etc. After enumerating the various modes of sliding, he continues: "Some are better practised to the ice, and bind to their shoes bones, as the legs of some beasts (tibias scilicet animalium), and hold stakes in their hands, headed with sharp iron, which sometimes they strike against the ice;

and these men go on with speed, as doth a bird in the air, or darts shot from some warlike engine." Strutt, in his "Sports and Pastimes," confesses his inability to trace the introduction of skating into this country; but of the correctness of his opinion, as to its originating in the necessities of more northern climates, there can be no question. In Bishop Percy's "Translation of Runic Poetry," skating is alluded to as being one of the accomplishments of the North, of the highest character. Harold, in the Poem called his "Complaint," says:—"I know how to perform eight exercises. I fight with courage; I keep a firm seat on horseback; I am skilled in swimming; I glide along the ice on scates; I excel in darting the lance; I am dexterous at the oar; and yet a Russian maid disdains me." And again, in the same collection, to shew the exercises a northern hero is proficient in:—"I am master of nine accomplishments. I play at chess; I know how to engrave Runic letters; I am apt at my book, and know how to handle the tools of the smith; I traverse the snow on scates of wood; I excel in shooting with the bow, and in managing the oar; I sing to the harp, and compose verses." The snow skates of wood here mentioned, in the North called *skier*, are about six feet long, and, of course, very different in construction from those of bone. In the twenty-fourth table of the Edda, skating is thus spoken of;—"Then the king asked, what that young man could do who accompanied Thor?—Thialfe answered, that in running upon scates he would dispute the prize with any of the countries. The king owned, that the talent he spoke of was a very fine one," etc.*

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* Translation of M. Mallet's "Introduction à l'Histoire de Danemarc," 2 vols. London, 1770.

The description of the skate by Olaus Magnus accords perfectly with that by Fitz-Stephen. He speaks of it as being made of polished iron, or of the shank-bone of a deer or sheep, about a foot long, filed down on one side, and greased with hog's lard to repel the wet. *

My friend, Herr Worsaae of Copenhagen, informs me that skates of bone, similar to those in my possession, have been found in Holland, in Scandinavia, and particularly in the southern part of Sweden. He refers also to a very curious passage in one of the old Scandinavian mythological songs, in which it is said that *Oller*, or *Uller*, god of the winter, runs on bones of animals over the ice.

Formerly skates of bone were used in Iceland. Indeed, it appears evident they were in general use in all parts of the north of Europe. I have been informed, that they were not entirely superseded by the steel skates in London at the latter part of the last century.

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* Aliud vero genus, quod ferro plano et polito sive planis ossibus, cervinis vel bovinis scilicet tibiis, naturalem lubricitatem ob innatum pinguedinem habentibus, pedali longitudine sub plantis affixis, in sola glacie lubrica cursum intendit velocissimum : quemque in glaciali æqualitate semper currendo continuat. Cæteris brevium lucraturi currendo præveniunt, qui cervinas tibias latè limatas plantis affigunt, porcina axungia perunctas, quia gelidis aquæ guttis velut per poros glaciei in vehementi frigore surgentibus, tibiæ sic unctæ impediri aut constringi non possunt. — *Hist. Olai Magni de Gent. Septentrion. Basileæ.* fol.

ROMANO-GAULISH REMAINS DISCOVERED NEAR BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.

PLATE LIV.

In a preceding article, the utility of comparing the antiquities of England with those of France has been demonstrated. It would be extremely desirable if the archæologists of both countries could be induced to co-operate more extensively in researches of such mutual interest and benefit. Now that facilities of travelling are so much increased, personal intercourse should be cultivated, as the chief step towards a better acquaintance with the treasures of ancient art preserved in the respective collections, public and private. It may be safely asserted that the gain would preponderate on the side of the British archæologists. Those only, and they are few in number, who have examined the museums on the other side of the narrow channel which separates the two countries, can form a correct notion of their rich and varied contents, of their systematic arrangement, and of the courteous and kind attentions with which strangers at all times are welcomed. In France, almost every town has its museum of antiquities, not the antiquities of all epochs and countries huddled together uncatalogued ; but the works of ancient art discovered in the respective localities, not dissevered from the facts which identify them as such and make them truly valuable. In these collections are arranged, first, the primeval and medieval antiquities of the immediate



ROMAN SEPULCHRAL REMAINS DISCOVERED NEAR BOULOGNE.

Drawn & engraved by F.W. Fairholt. F.S.A.

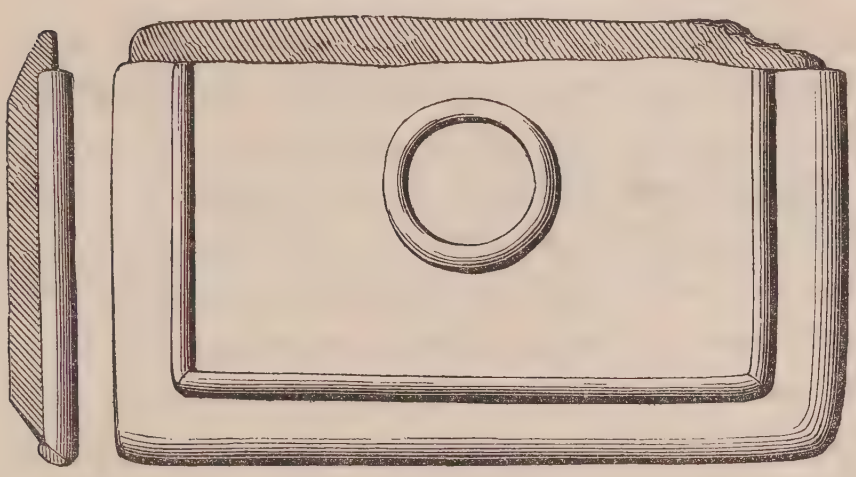
neighbourhood, then those of the department, and lastly, objects from remote districts; so that the antiquary and the artist may see at once the works of past generations, who lived upon the soil where still exist their coeval monuments. But in England, unhappily, the records of its early inhabitants are made subservient to those of the inferior animals, or, as in our national museum itself, if not quite repudiated, have been so disregarded up to the present day, that there was not to be found a single room in the establishment devoted to British antiquities*, while the remains of almost every other nation and people, modern and ancient, savage and civilized, are safely bestowed in spacious apartments and are accessible to the public. It has been a common complaint of the distinguished foreigners who have purposely visited England to seek information on her ancient monuments, that the British Museum was almost useless to them; for the comparatively few national remains preserved there were mostly unclassed, and so free from illustrative text, as to be unavailable for reference and comparison. As this evil is great, and its source now pretty well understood, let us hope the remedy will be prompt and effectual. We may also expect, that the numerous local archæological societies which have so suddenly sprung up throughout this country during the last three or four years, will take example from our neighbours, the French, and preserve their local antiquities from

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* Even presents of national antiquities seem reluctantly received and sparingly acknowledged. In 1841, the two beautiful specimens of Roman tessellated pavements discovered under my superintendence in Threadneedle Street, were, at my suggestion, generously given by Mr. Moxhay to the British Museum. Seven years have elapsed; and yet these donations are not inscribed, as in common gratitude they should be, with the name of the donor.

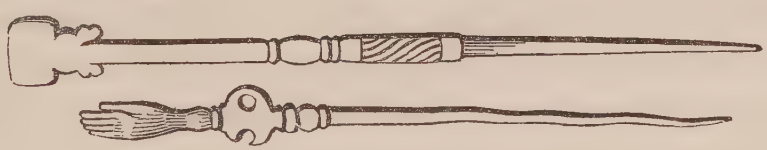
dispersion, as well as from being re-entombed in those private collections which are not readily approachable.

The Museum of Boulogne has been before mentioned in this volume; and some of the extraordinary ancient glass vessels and other objects preserved there have been given in former plates. Every year increases the collection, chiefly acquired from sepulchral interments in the vicinity of the town. The remains delineated in Pl. liv., are from a discovery made a few years since on the side of the Paris road. They consist of earthen vessels mostly of a pale red, brown, and black colour; one is remarkable for a large proportion of sand, apparently from the sea-side, mixed with the clay. The broad shallow patera in front of the group is of Samian ware, and bears in the centre the name of the potter, ACANI. The vessel on which has been scratched the word CASTA, is of a fine red clay, resembling the Samian. On either side of the patera is a lamp, the ornamented one of red unglazed clay; the object in the left corner is an iron nail, six inches long. In the right corner of the plate is one of several small glass bottles found at the time and place, to which the term lachrymatory has been applied, although it is probable they were used for unguents and perfumed oils. The largest urn is eight inches in height, and contained calcined human bones. There were also found the remains of several skeletons, studs or *boutons* in blue and green glass, coins of Claudius, Nero, Domitian, Trajan, Gordian, Postumus, and of the later emperors, as well as many other objects, some of which are here represented by wood-cuts.



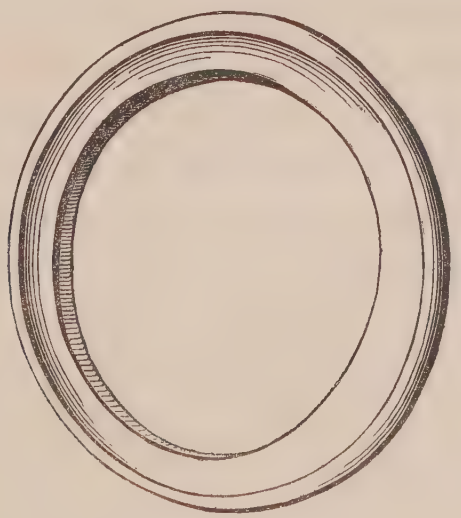
One-third size of the original.

1. A whetstone enclosed in a bronze case; it is considerably indented in the centre from use. There are several varieties of these whetstones and cases in the Boulogne Museum. Pliny (lib. xxxvi. cap. xlvii.) describes various kinds of whetstones used by the Romans for sharpening razors and other instruments, some adapted for oil, others for spittle, and he names several places from which they were procured.



Half the actual size.

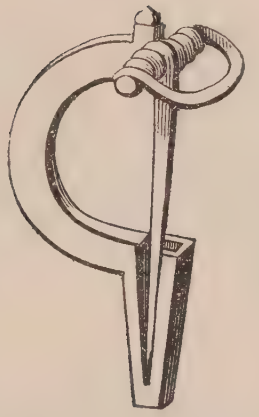
2. Bronze implements; the upper probably a kind of stylus, the lower, apparently a hair pin.



Half the original size.

3. An armlet, or some other personal appendage, in jet, very finely turned and polished. Jet, according to Solinus (c. xxii.), was one of the articles of export from Britain, and Bede (Hist. lib. 1, c. 1,) speaks of British jet as being abundant and excellent. Ornaments in jet are not unfrequently found in Romano-British and Gaulish burial places. A circular kind of jet *bulla*, with a Medusa's head and snakes was found in the cemetery at Strood (see pl. xi.), and one of a similar shape with two Cupids filling a sack was dug up at Colchester. It is probable they were also used as magical amulets. Jet was among the substances supposed by the ancients to possess medicinal and supernatural powers. Pliny says, "fugat serpentes ita, recreatque vulvæ strangulationes. Deprehendit sonticum morbum, et virginitatem suffitus. Hoc dicuntur uti Magi in ea, quam vocant axinomantiam: et peruri negant, si eventurum sit, quod aliquis optet." (Lib. xxxvi. cap. 34). The superstitious notions of the ancients respecting jet were carried down with other like errors and absurdities to a late period in the middle ages. In the curious list of ancient gems to which particular qualities were attached, published by Mr. Wright, in the *Archæologia* (vol. xxx. p. 449), we find a description of an antique seal in jet which was believed to cure fever in the wearer.

Although rings in jet, such as that represented in the cut on the preceding page, as well as those in bituminous schale often found in Roman burial places, have been usually considered as armlets, it is by no means evident that they were such in reality; yet it is probable they were used about the person. Mr. P. B. Purnell suggests with feasibility that they may have formed part of the head gear, and he refers to a sculptured female head found at Bath, upon which some such object is represented with the hair drawn through it.



Half original size.



Half original size.

4. A fibula in bronze; 5, an object also in bronze, the use of which is not apparent; it seems perfect in itself, and to have been attached to some such substance as leather.

For the communication of this discovery I am indebted to Mr. A. Stubbs of Boulogne, whose readiness at all times to promote scientific research and intercourse I have long experienced. The Museum of Boulogne can never justly be mentioned without reference to the attentions antiquarian visitors at all times receive from M. Marmin, and the other gentlemen who superintend that establishment.

BRITISH AND GAULISH COINS FOUND IN KENT.

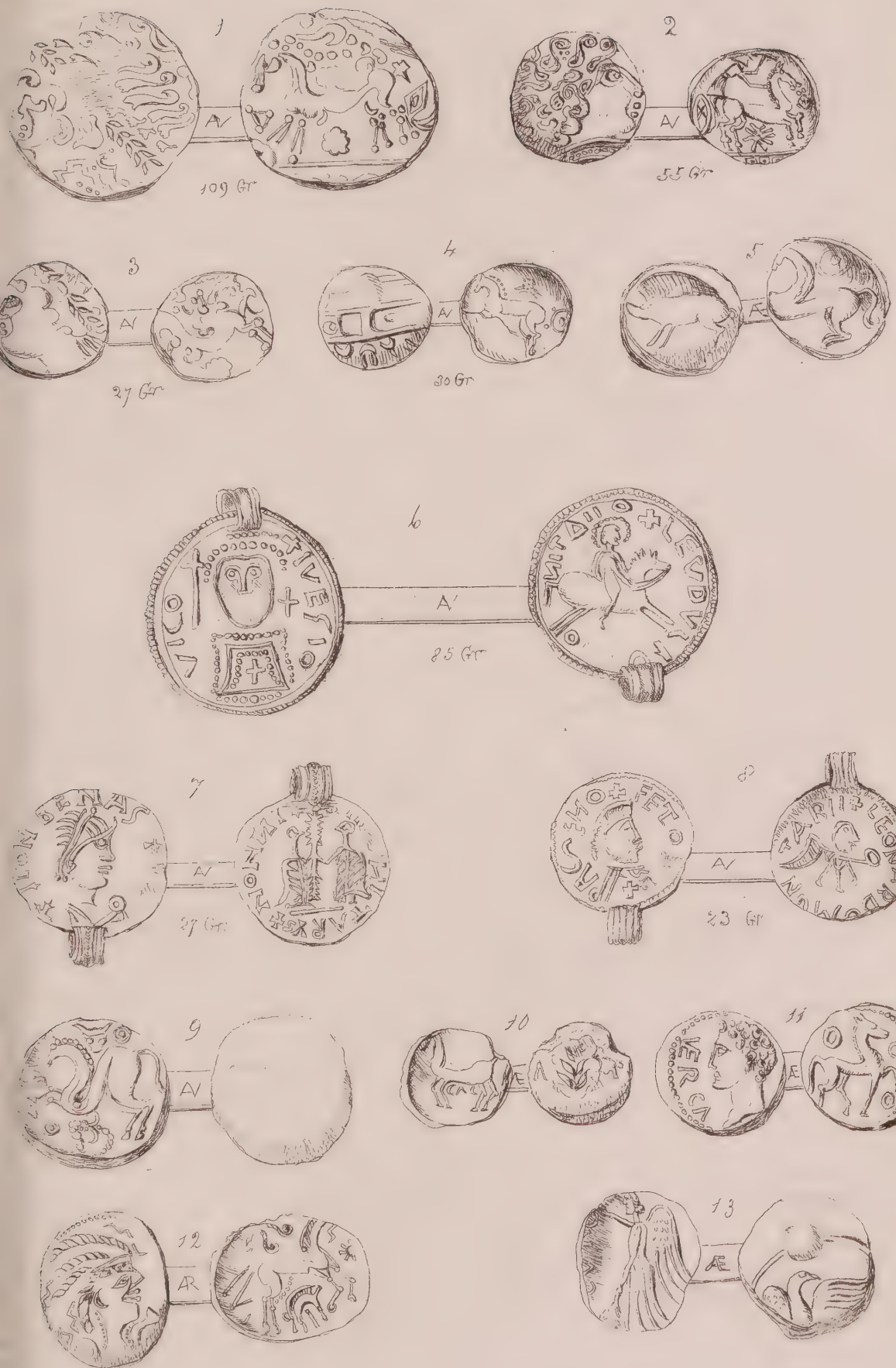
PLATE LV.

The coins of this plate are, with the exception of Figs. 10, 11, and 13, in the cabinet of Mr. Rolfe. They were found as follows:—1. Birchington, Thanet, on the sea-shore.—2. Thanet.—3. Walmer.—4. Deal.—5. Thanet.—6, 7, 8. St. Martin's Church yard, Canterbury.—9. Gosshall, in the parish of Ash.—10. Spring-head (Mr. Silvester).—11. A coin of Vergasillaunus, the Gaulish chief, introduced for the purpose of affording comparison in the reverse with others found in this country and engraved in previous plates (C.R.S.)—12. Richborough.—13. Cunobelin, to appropriate a defaced coin also found at the Slade; see fig. 1, pl. v. (Mr. Bateman).

Figs. 1, 2, and 3, are palpably barbarous copies of Greek coins; fig. 4, may come under the denomination of Gaulish; fig. 5 (see Lelewel's "Type Gaulois," fig. 28, pl. iv.); fig. 9, a variety of type of fig. 11, pl. v.; fig. 10., from the letters AM. on the reverse, and the indications of the ear of corn, belongs to Camulodunum; what the letters CAC under the horse may signify, can only be determined by the discovery of a more complete specimen; fig. 12 is unpublished; it bears more analogy to the Gaulish than British.

But perhaps the most interesting are the gold looped coins, figs. 6, 7, and 8. They were found with three others (see pl. xxii.), in the church yard of St. Martin's, Canterbury, together with a looped Roman intaglio, and a gold circular ornament set with coloured glass. The whole have been figured in vol. vii. of the "Numismatic

KENT.


1
AV
109 Gr
2
AV
55 Gr
3
AV
27 Gr
4
AV
30 Gr
5
AV
6
AV
85 Gr
7
AV
27 Gr
8
AV
23 Gr
9
AV
10
AE
11
AE
12
AR
13
Æ

Chronicle," from which I extract my remarks on this interesting and unique group, premising that when I published figs. 1, 2, and 3, in plate xxii., those now under consideration had not come to hand.

Fig. 6.— *Obv.* + IVEGIOVICO. A full-faced bust; on the right a short, on the left a long cross. *Rev.* LEVDVLFO MONITAIIO. *Leudulfus Monetarius.* A nimbed figure on horseback. Weight, 85 grains.

This piece is altogether extraordinary, both as regards the place at which it was minted, and the design upon the reverse, as well as its size and weight. The place of mintage will probably be found to be either Juvignieu, or Juisy, or Juges. The nimbed figure is not easily explained. The nimbus, it is well known, forms a conspicuous emblem in Pagan mythology, as well as in Christian works of art.

Fig. 7.— *Obv.* + ILONBENAS. F.? A diademed head to right. *Rev.* + NONNI . . . . NITARVS. *Nonnius*, or *Nonnitus Monetarius.* A rude copy of the two victories affixing an inscribed shield on a tree, upon coins of Decentius and others. This coin may be compared with one published in the "Revue Numismatique," by Monsieur B. Fillon,* which was discovered many years since, with a large quantity of Merovingian coins, at Beaugisière, near Fontenay in Vendée. Three thousand of these, it is said, were melted by a goldsmith at La Rochelle, and the invaluable deposit would have been entirely lost to science, had not the blow from the plough, which broke the vase in which the coins were concealed, scattered a considerable number which were afterwards picked up. The specimen figured by M. Fillon differs, in many points, from ours; but the resemblance is sufficiently close to shew the identity of place and

* Année 1845, No. 1. p. 18.

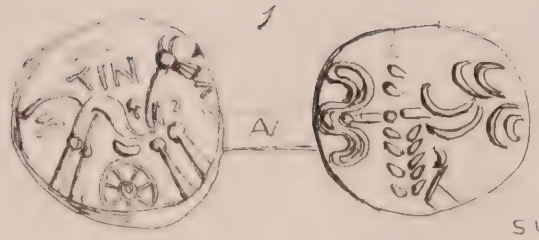
moneyer. It is thus described: — *Obv.* LONBENAS FIT. Diademed head to the right. *Rev.* NONNITVS MON. A cross on a globe, in the lower quarters of which are the letters CG.; below, VII.; weight, 26 grains. This coin M. Fillon assigns to Lombez, a locality in the department of Gers.

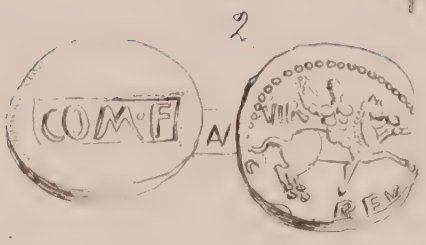
Fig. 8.—*Obv.* PASENO FETO (?). Head to the right. *Rev.* + LEONARDO MONTARII. A rude figure of Victory with wreath and palm branch, marching to the right. Weight, 23 grains.

These Merovingian coins, it will be observed, are all obvious copies from the Roman, although the imitation is degraded and burlesque. They differ from specimens published by Conbrouse, Rollin, and by Monsieur Cartier, in the "Revue Numismatique." To our associates and correspondents in France they will, no doubt, be highly acceptable, as fresh and curious additions to the vast collections they have made of late years in this hitherto obscure and neglected series of their national currency.

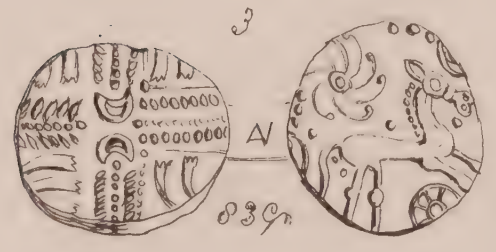
Looped Merovingian coins, I believe, are not often discovered in France. In M. Rollin's work there are only two given, which were from the Kentish barrows.* They appear to have formed necklaces or decorations for persons of distinction, a custom common with the Greeks and Romans, and continued in the East down to the present day. The site of St. Martin's church, near which these valuable objects were exhumed, was pre-occupied by a Roman building, probably a small temple, which was presented by Ethelbert, king of Kent, to his queen Bertha, and her Frankish bishop, Lindhard.

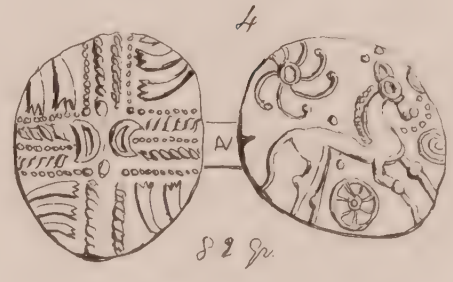
* They are of Verdun and Marsal. See figs. 8. and 9. pl. vi. of the "Collectanea Antiqua."

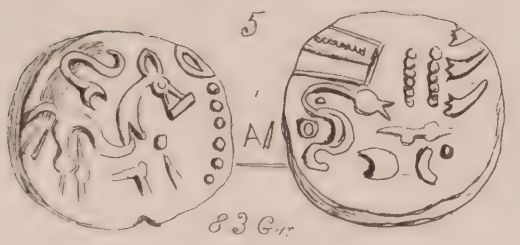


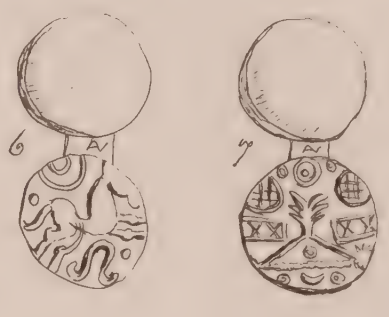


SUSSEX.









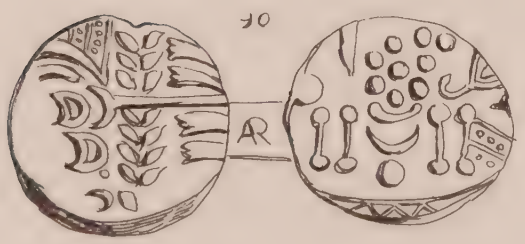
SURRY.

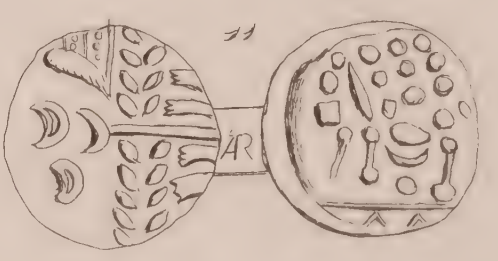


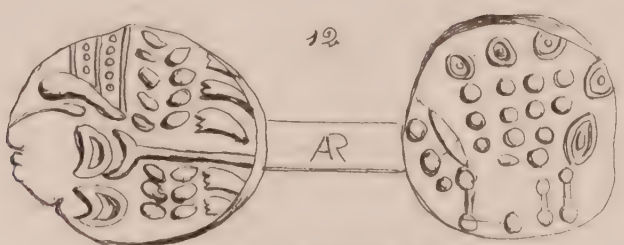
HANTS.



KENT.







DORSET.

BRITISH COINS.

C.R.S. fec

BRITISH COINS.

PLATE LVI.

A CAREFUL arrangement and comparison of British coins will lead to the rectification of errors, and to a satisfactory appropriation of doubtful types; while it is probable, many, of which the interpretation seemed hopeless, will eventually fall within the pale of geographical, if not of titular and chronological classification. New examples, and varieties of such as were known, are continually being discovered and placed upon accessible record. Since the little series to which fig. 1. in this plate belongs was published (see plate vii.), a very fine specimen in gold was communicated to me by the late Mr. J. N. Hughes, of Winchester, in the neighbourhood of which town it was picked up. Those first made known read TIN, TIN. COM., and TIN. COM. F. Mr. Hughes' read on the obverse TINC., and on the reverse C. F. beneath a horseman galloping to the right. This, although insufficient to elucidate the inscription, is a step in advance. Fig. 1 has been recently found in the vicinity of Steyning, in Sussex. It affords no new point for discussion in its type, which closely resembles that of fig. 3., pl. vii.; but it may be cited as additional evidence in favour of the supposition that, whether future discoveries determine the TINC. to denote either the name of a prince or a locality, the coins of this type were issued in that part of Britain, now known as Sussex and Hampshire.

To the coins reading TINC. C. F., and TIN. COM. F., are obviously allied by fabric, inscription, and locality,

those reading VIRI. CO. F., VIR. REX. COM. F., etc., two of which, recently discovered, are given in this plate (figs. 2 and 8). Then we have coins of a different design in some respects, found chiefly in Kent, which read EPPI. COM. F., and EPPILLVS. COM. F.; and very lately a unique piece, reading VERIC. COM. F. REX., has been turned up with Roman remains at Farley Heath, near Albury, in Surrey. The last, Mr. Akerman* has shewn applies to *Vericus*, at whose instigation, Dion Cassius tells us, Claudius sent over Aulus Plautius, who finally reduced Britain to a Roman province. It is not at all improbable, that those reading VIRI. CO. F. may also be assigned to Vericus. Mr. Birch, applying the well-known Roman formula, "CAESAR. DIVI. F.," to the solution of these and other abbreviations, explains them as "Eppillus Com*i Filius;*" Cunobelinus Tasciovani F*ilius*, etc. The Rev. Beale Post considers the F. to stand for the word *vergobretus*, the term assigned, according to Cæsar, by the Ædui, to their chief magistrate. He also reads *eppillus* and *veric* as titles, and TINC. and VIRI. as indicating places.†

Fig. 2.—*Obv.* COM. F.; *Rev.* VIR. REX., a horseman in the act of throwing a javelin. Found near Steyning, in Sussex.

Fig. 8.—*Obv.* VIRI., divided by a leaf resembling a fig-leaf. *Rev.* CO. F.; a horseman, with spear and shield. Found near Romsey, Hants.

Figs. 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, are examples of a hoard of coins

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* "Numismatic Chronicle" for October 1848.

† Mr. Birch's paper on this subject will be found in Vol. VII. of the "Numismatic Chronicle." Mr. Post's arguments are embodied in his series of papers on British Coins in the "Journal of the British Archæological Association."

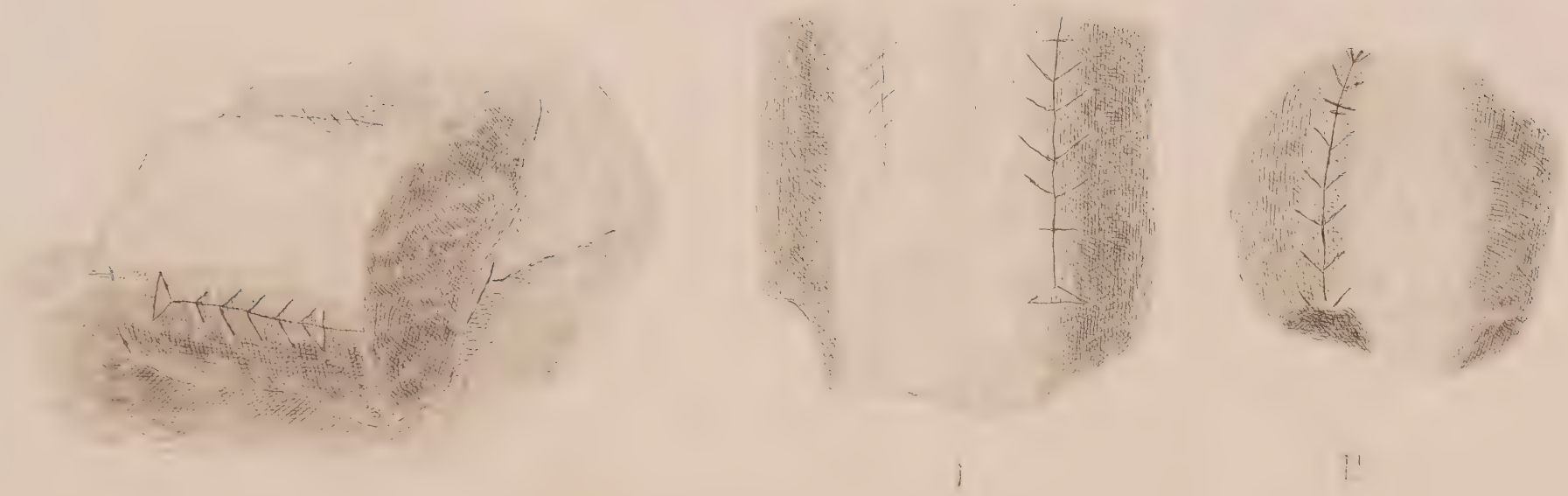
found in the spring of the present year, at Wonersh, near Grantly, in Surrey, most of which were melted by a watch-maker at Guildford. They can scarcely be called new types, although none precisely similar are to be found in the chief numismatic works of reference. Fig. 7 may, indeed, be called new, on account of its neat and clear execution; yet it presents an analogy to fig. 1 in Plate vii. of coins found at Bognor, in Sussex. We are disposed to think the objects on figs. 3, 4, and 5, are merely bad imitations of imperfect copies of Greek coins. This will be more apparent, on comparing them with figs. 10, 11, and 12, upon the last of which the outline of a face is discernible, while the *disjecta membra* upon the reverse give but a poor notion of a horse, which was no doubt the prototype.

Fig. 9, from the cabinet of Mr. Rolfe, was found in the Isle of Thanet.

The Sussex coins in this Plate were communicated by Mr. Lasseter; those from Surrey by Messrs. Huxtable and Webster; the specimen from Hampshire by Mr. G. Nicholls; and those in silver from the neighbourhood of Blandford, Dorset, by Mr. H. Durden.



By the kindness of Mr. Huxtable I am enabled to append a cast of a very interesting silver British coin in his possession, which has been assigned with some reason to Boadicea, the celebrated queen of the Iceni. This coin is believed



PORTIONS OF AN ANCIENT SARCOPHAGUS FOUND AT BARMING

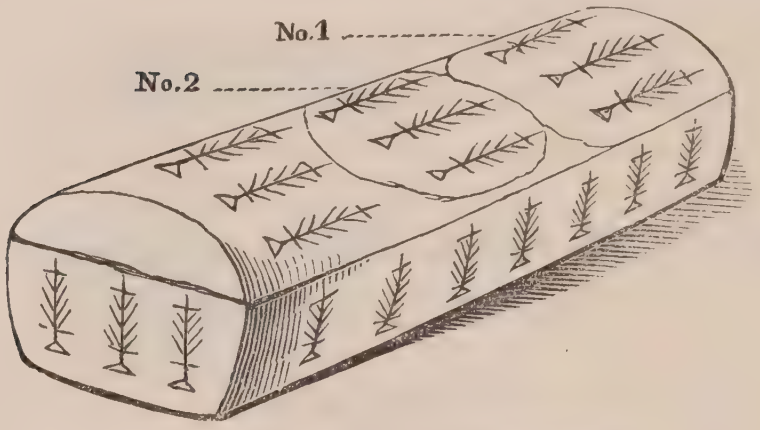
ANCIENT SEPULCHRAL RELICS AT BARMING, KENT.

PLATE LVII.

[By the Rev. Beale Post, B.C.L.].

These, though two fragments merely, yet were part of a sarcophagus of very high antiquity, and of a very interesting class, and may therefore deserve a rather particular description. They are of a deep red sandstone, and formed portions of the lid or covering stone. The largest fragment, No. 1., which formed the upper end of the covering, is two feet long, two feet four inches broad, and eleven inches thick in the middle. The smaller fragment No. 2., one foot seven inches long, and one foot nine and a-half inches broad, having lost part of its breadth, as is also the case with its thickness, which is some trifle less than the preceding; they both have the same curve at the top, this last fragment having been a portion of the middle. All these particulars, however, will be explained by the accompanying representations.

The curious circumstance relating to this sarcophagus covering is, that there are on its remaining parts, the representations of trees, which seem to have been originally in three rows of three each, placed lengthwise; with respect to the stone, the middlemost row running up the centre, the side rows are rather nearer to that of the centre than to the outer edges; the outside spaces exceeding the central one, by an inch each way.



Presumed original form of the Sarcophagus.

They are deeply cut into the stone by a chisel, and there is one tree perfect on each fragment. From examining the two fragments particularly, the following observations may be made.

On the large fragment No. 1., the right hand tree is the perfect one. It is seventeen and a-half inches high, as engraved on the stone, and has ten main branches evenly placed, five on each side. It rises from a triangle at the base, and is surmounted by a cross-bar at the top. There appear traces that the smaller branches and other details of the tree were not entirely neglected, though now almost quite obliterated. As to the central tree it has disappeared from the stone, a kind of hollow only remaining where it was delineated; while of the left-hand tree, the upper part only is extant. There the branches appear to have been re-cut, as they are continued with the slant in the same direction on one side of the stem as the other; like as the yards of ships are sometimes canted or slanted.

On the smaller fragment, No. 2, the left-hand tree is perfect, or nearly so. It is about the same height, and curves more than the other. It has fourteen main branches, seven on a side, and though the stone is partly broken away at the bottom, there are still traces that it arose from a triangle. The cross-bar is above the fifth pair of branches,

and there is a smaller bar immediately below it. The two other trees on this fragment are obliterated from the stone.

There was, formerly, still another of these fragments, No. 3. which is of late years not to be found. A memorandum, however, of its dimensions is recorded, that it was two feet four inches long; two feet three inches broad at the larger end, two feet at the smaller end, and five and a half inches thick. This was preserved, for some time, with the two other fragments, till it was for some use or purpose removed. As well, however, as its dimensions being mentioned, it is also recollected to have had the trees delineated upon it, not lengthwise, as the others, but across the stone.

Much illustration does not seem required to set forth the meaning and intention of these symbols. The species of tree represented appears to be the yew-tree, which is an apt emblem of immortality; it rises from a triangle as we see it delineated, because eternal life is declared in the scriptures to be the gift of God (see St. Paul's epistle to the Romans, vi. 23.), and the triangle was the usual emblem of the divinity. It is surmounted by a cross; because in the same passage of scripture, in the concluding clause, the same gift of life is said to be "through Jesus Christ our Lord," of whose propitiation the cross reminded the observer. It will be perceived from the above that this relic of antiquity is supposed to belong to Christian not Pagan times; indeed, it is here intended to refer it to a period as early as the times of Christian Britain before the invasion of the Saxons.

Regarding this question of date, an emblematic style of description and representation seems to have much prevailed in the earliest age of the Christian church. This may be seen by the *Shepherd* of Hermas, which is replete with allegorical descriptions and emblematical applications;

many of them highly imaginative and dilated to a considerable length. The date of the work of Hermas is assigned to the middle of the second century, and he is considered to have been the brother of Pius I., bishop of Rome. See C. I. Hefele's *Opera Patrum Apostolicorum. Tübingen*, 8vo. 1842, *Prolegomena, to Hermas.* p. lxv. In the Catacombs of Rome also, there are exceedingly numerous instances of this emblematical style of representation on the sepulchres attributed to the early Christians, as Aringhi's *Roma Subterranea*, and as Dr. Maitland's *Church in the Catacombs* will acquaint us. This style, after being in vogue for some centuries, at last came into disuse, being superseded by the more universally adopted emblem of the cross in various forms and combinations, which took its place both in sepulchral and architectural decoration. So much had this become the case, that at the sixth general council at Constantinople, in the seventh century, one of the decrees was that the representation of the cross should be removed from pavements, in order that it should not be trodden under foot. These relics would seem then earlier than this period. And as the latter half of the fifth century and the whole of the sixth were Pagan times in this part of Britain, the time assignable must be either during the Roman domination, or to the short period which intervened subsequent to that and before the Saxon conquest. But the precise date we may endeavour still more to approximate to presently.

With respect to the place of finding, these fragments came to light on occasion of trenching a narrow slip of woodland, which skirted the road leading from the lower cross at Barming to the church. Here, on the right-hand side of the road-way, about 225 yards from the site of the former cross and about 225 yards east of the church-yard, was discovered a Roman

cemetery, thirty yards long by ten wide, and surrounded on all four sides by a wall three feet high. The three fragments are described as found close to the north wall of the cemetery on the outside, as appears by the memoranda left by a former rector of the parish, the Rev. Mark Noble, F.S.A., London and Edinburgh, author of various works of interest well known in the literary world.* Some extracts from an unpublished work, "The Parochial History of Barming," and a diagram of the situation of the place of discovery of these remains, have been very obligingly furnished by his grandson, the Rev. Richard Cresswell, for the better illustration of the present inquiries. There was a Roman villa, it seems, about 160 yards S.W. by W. of the cemetery, which, with some other Barming antiquities that came under the notice of the late worthy and learned rector, will be found mentioned in the above extracts, which have been so kindly communicated, and which will follow presently.

One of the three fragments discovered (No. 3.), having the trees not placed lengthwise, but crossways of the stone, gives great reason to suppose that it formed part of one of the sides of the sarcophagus; and its thickness, five inches and a half, agrees with this idea. Indeed, it would seem by no means an improbability that the same pattern which was on the covering stone might have been repeated on the sides. One circumstance is always stated in reference to this discovery, that no inscription was found; the idea,

* Mr. Noble's works were "Memoirs of the House of Cromwell," 2 vols. 8vo.; "Memoirs of the House of Medici," with genealogical tables. "Lives of the English Regicides," 2 vols.; "History of the College of Arms;" "Continuation to Granger's Biography;" "History of the House of Stewart," 4to. 1795. Together with various papers in the Archæologia. He was rector of the parish of Barming for forty years, from 1787, to his death in 1827. He died the 20th May, in that year, aged 72.

therefore, may be entertained that the side of the sarcophagus was not inscribed, as is often the case; or that the inscribed side has not hitherto come to light.

That the sarcophagus now described was originally formed for the principal interment of the cemetery, on the outside of which its fragments were met with, seems the most reasonable supposition, as it is hardly likely that the expense of walling would have been incurred except for something more than a common interment. We may repute that, during the lawless ravages of the Saxon invasion, the sarcophagus may have been torn up, rifled of its contents: and its covering-stone, and at least part of one of its sides, rudely ejected from the cemetery to the outside: and that at last, after a lapse of time and other presumed adventures, as will be shewn (see p. 199), the three remaining fragments were again set up as simple memorials of the dead at the side of the north wall. Here, in this new position, in process of time, by the accumulation of soil, together with the walls of the cemetery itself, they became buried over and concealed from sight, till again revealed by the mattock of the cultivator in the beginning of the nineteenth century. It further seems highly probable, that when thus discovered, the trenching of the ground was too superficial to reach down to, and bring up the remaining parts of this ancient sepulchral deposit, which accordingly may possibly still remain *in situ*.

For a sample of the whole, the two fragments preserved, together with a description of a third now lost, seem amply sufficient for our understanding what this ancient sarcophagus in its original state was intended to have been; and we may regret the loss of the other parts, which would have given us the correct contour, and the inscription, if there ever were any: but this is one of the instances

in which a part may give us a tolerable idea of the whole. Indeed, the various fragments seem to have amounted to about a quarter part of the former exterior surface, the two we now have having seven and a half superficial feet, and the third one lost, five and a half; while it is not probable that the whole exterior surface of the top, ends, and two sides amounted to more than fifty-two.

As by the notes that follow from Mr. Noble's papers, it does not appear that more than one single interment was discovered in the cemetery, it probably was only recently formed before the Saxon invasion, which may induce us to give the date to these remains of the first half of the fifth century—say about A. D. 445, the battle of Aylesford having taken place A. D. 457, and Kent being supposed to have been severely ravaged in the two or three succeeding years.

This discovery, it is evident from the way in which it is now mentioned by the few who have cognisance of the circumstance, excited some attention at the time. In particular, the former worthy and learned rector, the Rev. Mark Noble, took great interest in it; and it is to him that it is undoubtedly owing, that any of the remnants of the sarcophagus are preserved to the present day, as they probably would soon have undergone the fate of being broken up for the roads. He, perceiving their value as remembrances of the past, procured them to be placed in the church-porch for preservation, where they continued some time. Of late years they have been ejected from the porch, and one of the number having been lost, the largest of the two remaining was used as a kind of body-stone to the grave of a humble parishioner, and the other as a head or foot-stone. They are now displaced from that situation, and at present lie together on the north side of the church-yard.

It has been before observed, that Barming was not without other Roman antiquities; and the Roman villa, which was no great way off, has been mentioned. There was also another cemetery of a humbler class, which came to light during the time Mr. Noble was rector. This he recorded in his manuscript of Barming; and as the extract, so kindly furnished by Mr. Cresswell, will now be introduced, it will accordingly contain accounts of the discoveries of the villa, cemetery, and lesser cemetery, and also of some interments apparently connected with the events of war, and seemingly of uncertain date, though Mr. Noble connects them with the Civil Wars. From the context in the beginning of the extract, it appears that Mr. Noble, in the preceding part, had been describing the trenching of the ground in the field adjoining Barming church, which was only noted before for having the site of a Norman mansion within its limits, but which, in the sequel, was found to contain still more ancient remains. The learned writer notes what occurred as follows:—

"(The Roman Villa).—The workmen, to my surprise, soon came to the foundations of a building, not of the old mansion, which, indeed, was some hundred yards more to the east, but to a Roman structure. The walls were of stone and lime, of unequal thickness, the workmanship rude, and the walls irregular. The apartments, or rooms, were many, but small, and seemingly without any regular design. There were very many remains of Roman bricks and pieces of Roman pottery; but these vessels were of very rude workmanship, except one small remnant which I picked up. The bricks I attentively examined. They were chiefly broken, but two or three were whole. They were of a peculiar form, and appeared to me to have been used more for paving than for any other purpose. And, indeed, in the walls, which I carefully examined, I did not

see any bricks used. The quantity of stones which lay upon the surface of the ground, and what came from the foundation of this Roman villa, were prodigious. There were many barge-loads. Some of the stone might have belonged to the out-offices of the old mansion-house, its inclosures, etc. This I think is the more reasonable to suppose, because they ran somewhat parallel to the remains of the dove-cot. If, after so many years, so many fragments of the Romans remained, what might there have not been discovered, and probably were, whilst the mansion-house stood, and was inhabited? But, unfortunately, in those ages there was little curiosity, and less intelligence. I had supposed that these Roman remains were erected during the first years of the Romans inhabiting England; but Dr. Dampier, then our diocesan, now bishop of Ely, told me he imagined that the building was far later, probably just before that people left the island. I own I thought this rather a singular opinion; but I am now persuaded his lordship was right in his conjectures, not only from the coins found, but from a cemetery which I shall notice in a future page."

"COINS FOUND AT THE ROMAN VILLA:*—i. A large brass of Faustina. Head on one side; on the other a male figure sacrificing. Legend obliterated.

"ii. A lesser brass. A head in profile, bearded, with radiated crown; conjectured to be the Emperor Carinus, who commenced his reign A.D. 282.

"iii. Smaller brass. A head, not bearded, with radiated crown. On the reverse an eagle. Legend obliterated. It appears to have been plated.

"iv. Evidently of the Constantine family of the smallest

* Mr. Noble had also some other Roman coins, found in the parish of Barming.

brass. On the reverse, two soldiers resting on spears. Legend obliterated.

"v. Of the smallest brass, perfect and beautiful profile head, with laureated helmet. Legend, CONSTANTINOPOLIS. Reverse, a victory winged, holding a spear in one hand, and resting the other on an oval shield. Something is represented before the victory. Under it the letters T. P. S.

"There were also found a silver penny of Edward I.'s reign, struck by Bishop Peak of Durham, and two Nuremberg counters.

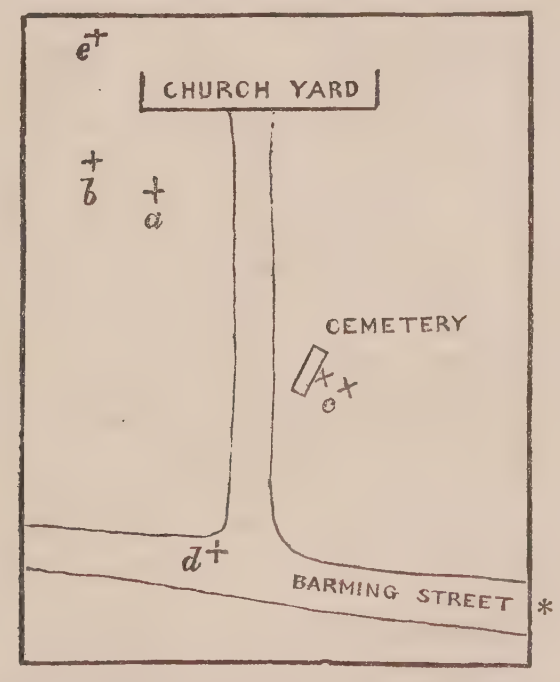
"(The Roman Cemetery).—A year after they had begun to grub and tear away near the Roman villa, the men were set to stock up (cut up by the roots) the bushes, and dig out the earth underneath on both sides of the church-road.

"The sides of the church road had some oak, elm, and ash trees; but when these were cut down, there were bushes and brambles. All this underwood and briars were cleared away; the stones thrown one way, the soil another, and the brushwood laid in bundles. The soil was dug upon the north side of the road, which was upon a slope, some feet deep. On this side the workmen came upon an inclosed spot of thirty yards by ten. The walls were very thick, especially at the foundation. The mortar, though apparently coarse, yet was so strong, that it could not be sometimes separated from the rough small Kentish rag-stone with which the walls were built. Ruder workmanship could not well be imagined. The walls were about three feet in height, and there was nothing to shew they had ever been higher. The wall was level at the top throughout, though there was nothing like coping stones or any such termination. It is singular that the top of the wall to the south was but just below the surface of the ground. On

the North the ground was higher, but this was owing only to the sloping situation of the land. The entrance to the cemetery was at the south-side near the eastern extremity, and was about three feet and a half wide. The inclosure was not exactly to the points of the compass. It was unpaved. Mr. Ellis had, by my desire, every thing kept that was found there, as well as at the villa. I gave money to the workmen for everything they kept for me, and very liberally.

"At the depth of the foundation of the wall at the south side, within the inclosure, an urn of rude workmanship was found. Unfortunately the workmen broke it. I had the urn and still have it. It contained ashes and burnt bones, evidently human. The urn was of common brown pottery, baked. There was nothing else seen within the inclosure, but on the north side without the cemetery were

MR. NOBLE'S DIAGRAM.



a, site of the Roman villa; *b*, its corrected position; *c*, sepulchral stones; *d*, Barming Lower Cross; *e*, Norman Manor House, not in Mr. Noble's diagram.

* N.B. Barming Street should have been laid down in this diagram at right angles.

found, what so far as I know has no parallel in Britain. These were three sepulchral stones, of a red grit kind, of different sizes, with others placed over them as an ornament and security. Perhaps the lower stone (g) looked much like an ancient rude shield: the top stone (h) was, as I have said, merely to cover it ornamentally, as well as to preserve it. There were various marks, generally deeply cut, in the stone (g), but unlike any letters, or the representation of any thing animate or inanimate; except that they had trees scratched upon them in the rudest style, and which must have been executed with the rudest tool. A tree is so obvious an emblem of man that the rudest ages could have observed it, and the vilest workman, with a nail, might have wrought these trees. There were among these scratches crossed strokes, as +, but I do not believe that they meant anything like Christian crosses; but, like some others of the strokes, were only unmeaning marks. I think it evident that these ashes belonged to a person who was a Pagan or Heathen; no doubt of the family resident at the villa. What greatly surprised me was, that there were three of these sepulchral stones, though only one urn was found. The stones might be rude memorials of others buried elsewhere. There may be, but I do not think that there are, other burials in the cemetery or close to it. Perhaps a large tree meant a parent; two, both parents; small ones, the offspring.

"The dimensions of the lower stones, in form somewhat like convex shields, were different. The larger (No. 3.), in length two feet four inches (while it was in breadth), at the top, two feet three inches, gradually lessening considerably to the bottom, which was less than two feet. It was in thickness, five feet (inches), and half an inch, but lessened in that respect towards the bottom. It was

flat on the back, evidently to stand close to the cemetery wall. The end-stone (No. I.),* was in length two feet three inches; [in breadth] at the top, three feet [two feet] three and a quarter inches, and at the bottom two feet; in thickness ten inches. The third stone (No. 2.) was one foot seven inches and a half long, and proportionable to the others as far as could be guessed, for it was not quite perfect. The upper stones were of unequal dimensions, but these were broken by the workmen. One had been ten inches and a half over (broad), and five inches and a half thick.

"(The lesser Cemetery.)—In the spring of 1797, in grubbing up a hedge in the lane at a small distance from the parsonage (about a quarter of a mile N.W., and nearly half a mile East by North, from the other cemetery) were found seven Roman urns, buried near each other, and entire, until the workmen broke them in the hopes of obtaining something valuable.† Their contents were a great quantity of human ashes (bones), which bore evident marks of fire. Some urns were black, like Wedgewood's ware, with rims, and elegant workmanship. Others were of a dull red earth. Both had, undoubtedly, been turned in a lathe. The workmen said, that when entire, they were nearly two feet high; and, from the quantity of ashes, they must have been large. I have kept different parts of these

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* This term, "end-stone," seems to have applied to its position with regard to the others when found.

† It has been understood from Mr. Noble's family, that during the time the piece of ground was trenching, where the urns were, he offered the workmen their own terms if they would only bring them to him entire; but they constantly broke them, as each one was found, in the expectation of finding money in them, which was too eager to admit of the least delay.

urns, particularly the bottoms of those that were whole. There was part of a man's skull found near them; and a little further off a great quantity of bones placed together, but without any urn. These immediately went to dust when exposed to the air.

"(Medieval, Civil War, or other Remains.)—About five or six years ago, in the next piece of ground to that part where these urns were discovered, vast numbers of the bones of men and horses were disturbed in digging for the quarry stone. They were laid in regular rows; and probably there are many more, as they still continued to be seen as far as the earth was removed. Some of these carcases had been laid upon the bare rock. Pieces of decayed leather were taken up, but nothing else; so that it cannot with certainty be adduced at what period these persons were buried. Yet, as the leather was found with them, we cannot suppose it to have been so far back as the Roman period; and consequently (these remains) had no reference to the urns; though it is singular they should have been found so near each other. It is evident that the unfortunate men fell in battle, from the horses having been buried so near them. As the Kentish men defended East Farleigh Bridge, in 1648, against General Fairfax, it is reasonable to suppose that these unhappy men were victims to our domestic wars. This field being close to a lane, leading from the village of Barming to East Farleigh bridge, confirms the conjecture. A gold ring of ancient make was found at no great distance. Part of a human skeleton was taken up in 1789, in altering the road at the west-end of Barming Street leading to Teston. Probably this was the remains of one of the fugitives. Nine bodies of others were taken up in East Farleigh. Some have been discovered in the adjoining parishes to

Maidstone. Tradition says that the commander was killed at the bridge, and that the armour, boots and spurs, etc., were taken to Hale Place by the victorious party. Such things were still remaining at that seat till 1799 (1800), when Mr. Post left the place; and part of them are now in the hands of Mr. Lamprey, the attorney, in Maidstone. The slaughter at East Farleigh bridge was very great, and no doubt many fell in the pursuit after the battle. Sir John Mayney, who had 1,000 horse and foot of the king's friends, was joined by great numbers of the royalists. General Fairfax forced the bridge with 10,000 troops. The men of Maidstone, unawed, resisted his entrance, gallantly defending themselves. Sir William Brockman supported the townsmen with 800 men. The streets and avenues were guarded and defended by 2,000 soldiers, who disputed every inch of ground for five hours, until, finding fresh succours were received by the general, they retreated at twelve o'clock to the church, where they surrendered upon the best terms they could obtain. There was no action better maintained during the whole of the unhappy contest. Lord Clarendon informs us, it was a sharp encounter very bravely fought with the general's whole strength, and the veteran soldiers confessed that they had never met with the like desperate service during the war.* The slaughter was great: Maidstone must have lost many of her townsmen; because, for many years after, the number of widows who married greatly exceeded the spinsters. The dead were buried where they fell in the neighbourhood; if any were buried in the

* Lord Clarendon's words are, "Those at Maidstone had a sharp encounter with the general's whole strength, and fought very bravely, but were at last defeated."—Edition 1720, vol. iii. part i. p. 154.

church-yard of Maidstone, they were not registered. I conjecture that the victors would not permit them to be buried in the cemeteries."

These extracts, with which the writer of these observations has been so obligingly favoured, furnish much information, but require a few remarks. To begin with the materials he has preserved for us, in a retrograde order, the particulars relating to a supposed contest at East Farleigh Bridge, the death of a parliamentary officer, the uniform preserved, etc., in fact relate not to occurrences at East Farleigh, but to a part of the action at Maidstone, which took place at the smaller bridge there across the Lenn, and the family mentioned was another branch of the writer's family, who resided not at Hayle Place, but in Maidstone. In the accounts of the engagement, we are informed, in "Newton's History of Maidstone," 8vo, 1741, p. 145, that Fairfax "finding the river but slightly guarded about Farleigh Bridge, two miles from the town, easily passed." Therefore the bones of men and horses placed in rows, which Mr. Noble describes, and which are about half a mile in the rear of the bridge, according to Fairfax's line of advance, would appear to require some other explication. As to the next particular, the urns found at the lesser cemetery, from the absence of all accompaniments to them, as coins, libation-vessels, etc., as none are mentioned, might probably have been British. We now come to the principal cemetery and the fragments of the supposed sarcophagus. The three fragments, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, according to his account, were evidently set up on end like terminus stones, being used for subsequent interments when Paganism was re-established, by those whose faith might lead to objections to sepulture in a Christian cemetery. The bodies deposited before these stones possibly laid deeper in the

soil than the ground was trenched. It happens rather unfortunately that Mr. Noble had not more particularly described No. 3, or the larger stone as he terms it, not now extant, which is the one which, from the accounts from Mr. Noble's family, had the trees upon it cross-wise. He describes them all as convex; but this could not have been equally convex with the rest, on account of its lesser thickness. Therefore, there seems reason to repute that it was not so much rounded, but that it might have formed part of one of the sides of the sarcophagus; and this species of sand-stone being not in strata, but in the form of large boulders, of a flattened shape, and rounding generally on their various sides, might, perhaps, have caused a sarcophagus made of this material to have its sides formed with a small curve.

That the prior use and first intention of these sepulchral fragments did not strike Mr. Noble, may be possibly accounted for, that in his day so many delineations of Roman and Romano-British sarcophagi, found in this country, had not been published, as has been since done by Wellbeloved, Kempe, and others. To those who have seen the two remaining stones, there is certainly not the slightest difficulty in reconciling the particulars he notices, and the two additional circumstances mentioned by a lady, one of Mr. Noble's daughters, who recollects the missing fragment, on which it is stated that the trees were placed across the stone, and who also specifies that some of the trees appeared to have had their tops taken off. Mr. Noble also speaks of some of the trees being smaller than the rest. These matters seem to have arisen from the very simple cause, that as the two remaining stones appear to have been used for the pavement of a causeway, so the third might have been; and hence the effect produced as the

stones were more or less exposed to human tread. Hence the lower part of one of the trees is worn away in one of the fragments: in another instance, the trace of a tree only is left; in a third instance, two of the trees are obliterated altogether. Thus, on the absent stone, the top parts of the trees might have been worn off from the position in which it had lain in the causeway. From the wear in some parts, the stones must have been applied to this use for a considerable number of years.

In respect to the forms of the trees having been scratched on the stones with the rudest implement, even a nail, this is not borne out by the fragments. The figures seem to have been cut out with a chisel, and as deep, being a quarter of an inch or more, as would seem to have been required. Mr. Noble left no drawing of the stones, further than the diagram of one of them. Nor, it may be added, is there any plan of the villa in the manuscript.

The great interest of this discovery need not be pointed out to the antiquarian, divine, or historical student. We have British, Romano-British and Roman remains, all of the Pagan class, in great variety, but rarely those connected with Christianity in Britain. The former, it is evident, may be procured to great extent by care and research, but scarce half a dozen instances can be found in works hitherto published which relate to Britannia Christiana: a circumstance somewhat remarkable. According to the History of Gildas, c. viii., if the passage be rightly understood, Christianity began to be introduced into Britain in the reign of Tiberius. Afterwards, towards the end of the second century, in the reign, according to Bede, of the British king Lucius, who ruled over some districts of Britain under the Romans as a native prince, it seems to

have been propagated to a great extent among the Britons; and on the accession of Constantine, A.D. 306, it became the established religion of the empire, and of this island as well. Here, then, are about 150 years to the Saxon conquest, which occurred in the middle of the 5th century; a period which certainly is signalised by scarcely any vestiges, architectural or sepulchral, marking the introduction of the new faith. Yet it could not have been, but that there were churches built during this interval. Basilicas, or halls for public business, could not have always supplied the deficiency. That so few sarcophagi are found with Christian emblems may be, perhaps, accounted for from this:—the population was, according to the best founded opinions, in the latter period we have mentioned, partly Christian and partly Pagan; and sarcophagi having about this epoch come into use in this country, or perhaps a century earlier, the makers of these expensive articles, having a prudent regard to their sale, might generally have made them without emblems, either of one faith or the other, in order that they might give offence to none. Thus the sarcophagi discovered at Keston, in Kent, in the year 1828, or shortly before, and described by Mr. Kempe in the twenty-second volume of the Archæologia, were not identified with either faith. The same with the sarcophagi discovered at Dartford. See Mr. Dunkin's history of that place, p. 15. Also with the sarcophagi in Wellbeloved's "Eburacum," 8vo. 1842, plates xi. and xii. The present sarcophagus is, therefore, a striking exception to the rule, and belongs to a class of ancient remains which are extremely rare.

The field in which the Norman manor-house and Roman villa stood, now divided near the river by the railway, is one of a very picturesque character. It is about

eleven acres in extent, with a fine sloping bank towards the river, and much lofty elm timber towards the upper parts of it. A small streamlet breaks out about half-way down the bank, and by its side, at one place, are some traces of foundations. A few pieces of Roman tile may still be met with in the field. All buildings, however, whether Roman or otherwise, are now cleared away from this spot. The last cleared away was an eel-house, a manorial appendage which was removed on the construction of the railway in 1844.

The Norman manor-house stood at the north-west corner of this field. The site of it is a large hollow about thirty yards or upwards each way, and from two to three feet deep, with a deeper hollow in one place, where appear to have been the cellars. The mansion apparently stood parallel with the church and opposite to it, though it may possibly have not fronted this way. It stood very near the church-yard wall, the brink of the hollow being only distant eighteen yards from it.

In respect to what is further known of this ancient residence, it is to be regarded as the capital messuage of the manor of Barming, mentioned in "Domesday." Mr. Noble mentions in his manuscript that it was under repair in the time of Elizabeth; but it has now been pulled down for a considerable time, and the present manor-house is on the other side of the Lower Cross to the west. The reason for removing the site of the manor-house may have been a preference for a dwelling in the village street, this situation being much detached.

To the east of this comes the site of the Roman villa, a larger, much deeper, and more irregular hollow. The original form of the building can only be imperfectly judged, but there are some indications that it was not large,

for this hollow is so irregular that there is a probability the villa did not occupy the whole of it; but that a part of it was made for the purpose of digging stone, about the same time that the foundations were removed. As far as may be judged from the places where the hypocausts seem to have been, and from the straightness of one of the sides of the excavation, it seems to have extended in length, east south-east, and west north-west, and consequently fronted south south-west; and in its position, about one hundred yards east south-east from the church. Mr. Noble has before given us the distance between the Norman mansion and the villa as also being about one hundred yards, but the edges of the two excavations do not appear to be so much apart.

Afterwards, in the next field, at the distance of about 160 yards, as has been before specified, and in a N.E. by east direction, comes the cemetery; and again, more eastward of this, at the bottom of the church approach, or road at its junction with the street, was Barming Lower Cross, which in ancient days used to be repaired by the Priory of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street, London. The foundations of the cross were taken up within memory, and a cavity where it stood is still visible. The Upper Cross, which is not within the limits of the diagram, was about a quarter of a mile distant, due north at the intersection of the turnpike road, and was anciently kept in repair by Leeds Abbey.

It remains to add that the sites of the Norman mansion and of the Roman villa and cemetery, are part of the estate of the Right Honourable T. Pemberton Leigh, of Barham Court, in the adjoining parish of Teston.

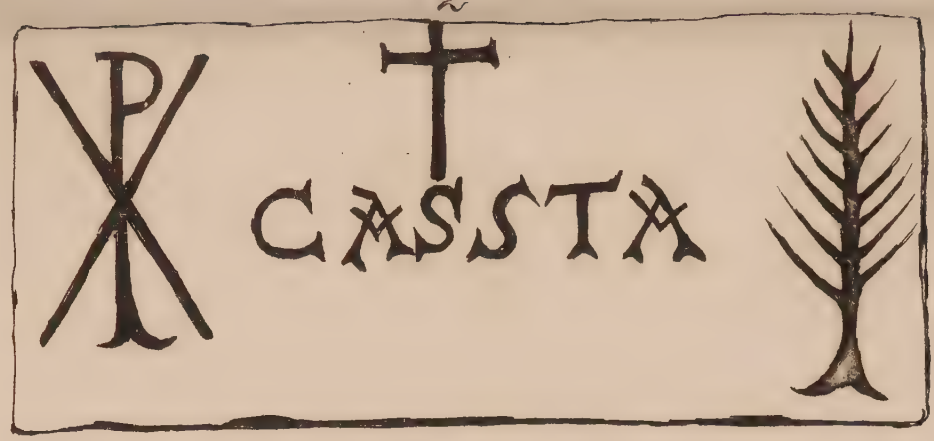
Mr. Post, in the preceding paper, has alluded to the emblematic representations upon early Christian sepulchral monuments, and he has referred for examples to the *Roma Subterranea* of Aringhi,* a valuable work containing a copious collection of paintings, sculptures, and inscriptions discovered in the catacombs at Rome, many of which are now preserved in the Vatican. They embody a curious and instructive history of early Christian art, tenets, and customs. A few examples of the inscriptions are given in the accompanying Plate (LVIII.), the rude ornaments of which, bear some analogy to the still ruder sculptures of the Barming stones. Similar inscriptions, although by no means of unfrequent occurrence among the ancient remains of France and Germany, have not been discovered in this country; a remarkable fact, and of especial importance, in relation to the history of Christianity in Britain.

C. R. S.

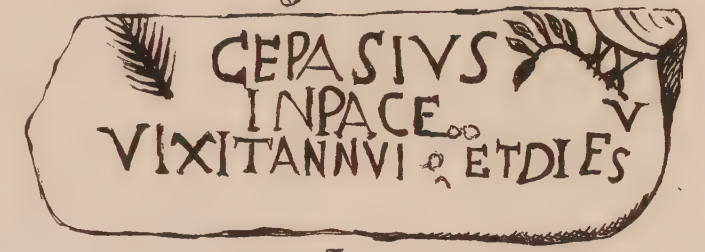
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* Paris, fol., 1659; translated from the Italian of Bosio, with considerable additions.

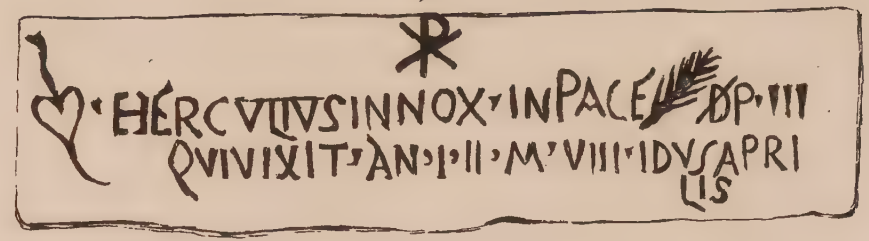




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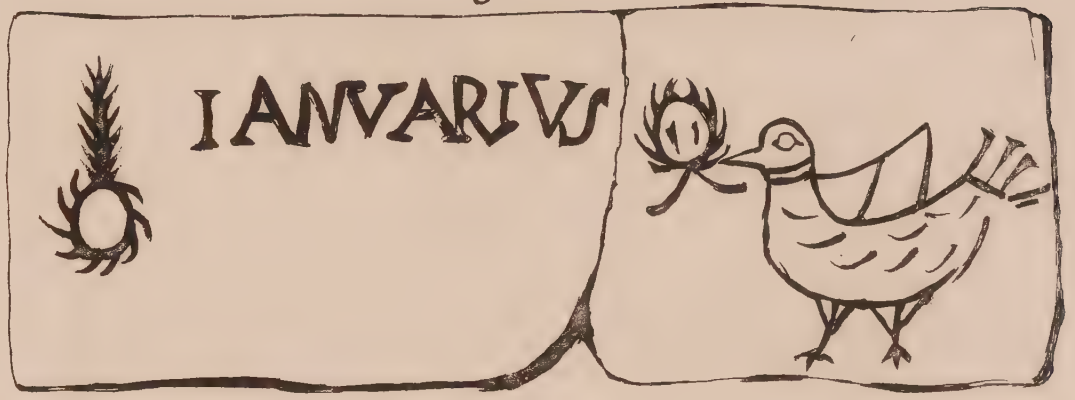
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6



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EARLY CHRISTIAN MONUMENTS.

INDEX.

Akerman, Mr., on gold British coins, 180

Altar, Gallo-Roman, now a baptismal font in the church of Halinghen, 13-16

——— Roman, in Goldsmith's Hall, saved by the interference of Mr. Saull and Mr. E. Spencer, 130, 134

——— votive Roman, representing the "Deæ Matres," 136

Amphoræ, Roman, stamps on, 148, *et seq.*

Anglo-Saxons.—(*See* "Saxons").

Anne of Denmark, monument of, in Westminster Abbey, destroyed at the coronation of George IV., 29

Antiquities discovered at Abbeville, 87, 91; Askill, 91; Avisford, 123; Attleborough, 105; Bapchild, 6, 23; Barham Downs, 7; Barming, 183; Bartlow Hills, 2; Basildon, 65; Bishopsgate, 165; Brandon, 34; Breach Downs, 7, 45; Blandford, 181; Boughton Monchelsea, 5; Boulogne 1, 3, 174; Bridewell, 145; Blackfriars, 125; Brittany, 107; Caistor, 19, 159; Caerleon, 14; Canterbury, 90, 176; Charney, 44; Calais, 47; Churchover, 36; Colchester, 164; Cloak Lane, 139; Crutched Friars, 136; Daventry, 113; Derbyshire, 49; Dieppe, 46; Dorset, 39; Etaples, 3; Ewell, 149; East Farleigh, 197; Faversham, 7; Goldsmith's Hall, 130, 134; Goodman's Fields, 141; Gravesend, 6; Halinghen, 13; Hollingbourne, 6; Kent, 6; Lambeth Hill, 143; Lancing, 92; Lillebonne, 164; Litlington, 22; London, 2, 3, 81, 115, 131, 148; *et passim*; London Bridge, 81, 90; London Wall, 134; Ludgate, 127, 131; Marseilles, 14; Marston Hill, 44; Maidstone, 2, 5, 6, 23, 197; Moorfields, 143, 167; Nicholas Lane, 146; Northamptonshire, 159, 161; Oare, 23; Oldbury, 33, 38; Pan Rock, 156, 159; Pentonville, 130, 135; Queen Street, 139; Ramsgate, 105; Sittingbourne, 98, 100. Settle, 69; Strood, 17; Springhead and Southfleet, 6, 111, 176; Sutton Valence, 6; Thames-street, 139, Threadneedle-street, 171; Tours, 162; Tower, 140; Warwickshire, 33; Whitechapel, 135; Wingham, 104; Wiltshire, 95. (See also "Coins" and "Roman Remains.")

Antiquities, National, apathy of the municipal authorities of England with regard to the preservation of, as compared with France, 4, 22, 47; general neglect of, 26; reckless destruction of, in London and Westminster, 29, 138

——— Mr. Wyse's proposal to the House of Commons for the establishment and maintenance of a museum of, 106; of England and France, utility of comparing, 170; museums of England and France contrasted, 171; deficiency of classification of national antiquities in the British Museum, *ib.*

Arezzo, ancient pottery of, 163, 164; specimen of, in collection of Mr. Newman, 164; found at Colchester, 164; at Lillebonne, 164

Armlet, or bracelet discovered at Sittingbourne, 100; of jet in the museum at Boulogne, 174

Artis, Mr., remains of Roman pot-

teries discovered by, in Northamptonshire, 19, 159, 161
"Athenæum," The, report in, of papers and proceedings which never existed, 80
Attleborough, bronze celts discovered at, 105
Avisford, antiquities discovered at, 123

Baker, Mr., description of a Roman tessellated pavement at Daventry by, 113
Bapchild, antiquities discovered at, 6, 23
Barming, Kent, sepulchral remains at, 183; researches of Rev. Mark Noble F. S. A., formerly rector of, 187; Roman villa at, 202
——— Norman manor-house at, 202; cross at, 203
Barrow, at Oldbury, antiquities discovered in, 33, 38; at Brandon, 34; characteristics of British and Saxon barrows, 39, 40
——— - in Wiltshire, excavated by Mr. W. Chaffers, jun., 95.—(*See also* "Tumulus").
Bartlett, Mr. J. P., discoveries of Saxon coins at Breach Downs, by, 7
Bartlow Hills, Roman glass vases found on the, 2
Basildon, Roman tessellated pavement discovered at, 65
Bateman, Mr. T., researches of, 62
——— W. Esq., F. S. A., "memoranda" of the opening of Tumuli in Derbyshire by, 49
Beads, found in Kent, 17, 20; in parish of Churchover, 36, 41; at Sittingbourne, 98, 104; discovered in caves near Settle, 71
Becket, Thomas, estimation of the shrine of, in the middle ages, 82; pewter signs or tokens of, found in London, 83
Bells, Roman, discovered at Springhead, 112
Birch, Mr. remarks by, on gold British coins, 180
Bishopsgate, Samian vase discovered at White Hart Court, 165
Blackfriars, Roman remains found at, 125
Blandford, British coins found near, 181
Bloxam, Esq., M. H., collection of Warwickshire antiquities by, 33, 37
Blundel, Mr. W., tessellated pavement at Daventry, preserved by the exertions of, 114
Boadicea, silver and gold coins supposed to be of, 181, 182
Boughton Monchelsea, Roman coins found at, 5
Boulogne, antiquities in Museum of, 1, 3, 172
Bracelet or armlet discovered at Sittingbourne, 100
Brass, monumental, of John of Salisbury, in Westminster Abbey, torn up and stolen at the last coronation, 29
Breach Downs, Saxon coins found on, 7, 45
Bridewell, communication from Mr. Burkitt on the remains of the ancient palace of, 145
Britain, state of, as a Roman province, 24
——— landing of Cæsar in, The Rev. B. Post's remarks on, 73; observations of Dr. Halley and Archdeacon Batteley, 74, 75
British coins, found in Kent and Sussex, 5, 9. (*See also* "Coins").
Brittany, Gaulish coins found in, 107
Britton, Mr., tumulus near Lancing, opened by, 94
Brogniart, M., publications of, on the Samian ware, 161, 162
Bronze, fibulæ, etc. of, found at Etaples, 3—(*See also* "Fibulæ").
——— Roman hair-pin and stylus of, in the Boulogne Museum, 173, Celts found at Attleborough, 105
Brooches, in pewter, discovered in London, 81; ancient mould for making, found at Askill, 91
Bull, leaden, of Pope Nicholas V., discovered in the ruins of Bridewell palace, 145
Burial places, Roman and Saxon. (*See* "Cemetery").
Burkitt, Mr., communication from, on antiquities discovered at Bridewell, 145, and Nicholas-lane, 146

Caerleon, Roman inscription found at, 14
Cæsar, place of landing of, in Britain, 73; supposed to have been near Lymne, 79

Calais, Roman remains found at, 47
Canterbury, gold-looped coins found at, 176; congress of the British Archæological Association held at, 80; description of Becket's shrine at, 82; visit of Chaucer and his party to, 85, 86
Castor, remains of Roman potteries at, 19, 159
Caves, near Settle, Romano-British remains discovered in, 69
Celts, bronze, discovered in a tumulus in Derbyshire, 61; at Sittingbourne, 101; at Attleborough, 105; origin of the word and conjectures as to their use, *ib.*
Cemetery, *Roman*, discovered at Barming, 187, 192, 195; Litlington, 22; Lancing, 93; Strood, 18; *Saxon*, Churchover, 36, 42; Ramsgate, 105; Sittingbourne, 97
Cestersover.—(*See* "Churchover").
Chaffers, Jun, Mr. W, barrows in Wiltshire, excavated by, 95; on Roman monuments at Ludgate, 127, 131; communication from, on the discovery of a Roman monument in Playhouse-yard, Blackfriars, 125; remarks by, on the old wall of London, 127, 128; Roman pottery, in collection of, 155
Charles, Dr., antiquarian researches of, at Maidstone, 6
Charlton, Mr. W. I., collection of urns and coins by, 25
Charms against accidents, witchcraft, etc., in the middle ages, 120; *et seq.*; consecrated ticket in possession of Mr. Fairholt, 122
Charney, antiquities discovered at, 44
Chester plays, Mr. Wright's edition of, 117
Cloak Lane, Roman remains found in, 139
Cock, bones of the, discovered in Roman graves, near Lancing, 93
Coffins, Roman, discovered near Strood, 18; practice of interment in, among the Romans simultaneous with cremation, 20
——— stone, Roman, found at Avisford, Sussex, 123; at Barming, 183; Keston and Dartford, 201; iron, containing human remains found at Sittingbourne, 101
Cogers-Hall, Bridewell, antiquities discovered on the site of, 145
Coins, *British* and *Gaulish*, found in Kent, 6, 7, 31, 112, 176; in Hampshire, 10, 179; Surry, 180; Sussex, 5, 9, 10, 179, 181; Brittany, 107; Blandford, 181; *Merovingian* found in France and Kent, 7, 64, 177, 178; *Roman*, in use among the early Saxons, 62; found in Barming, 191; Boulogne, 172; Derbyshire, 56; Etaples, 4; Farley Heath, 180; Kent, 5, 7, 18, 22, 31, 45, 63, 112, 191; Lancing, 93; Settle, 72; Springhead, 112. *Byzantine*, found in Kent, 63. *Saxon*, found on Breach Downs, 7, 45; Barham Downs, 7; in Kent, 64
Colchester, Arezzo pottery found at, 164
Cologne, three kings of, legends of, 119, *et seq.*
C O M, explanation of the letters, on coins, 11
Combs, discovered in Roman graves near Lancing, 93, 94
Conyngham, Lord Albert, tumuli on Breach Downs opened by, 7; gold fibula discovered by, 104
Corner, Mr. G. R., stamps on Roman pottery published by, 155
Cremation, practice of, among the Romans, 20, 25, 133; simultaneous with that of interment in coffins, 20; among the Germans, 43
Crutched Friars, Roman sculpture found in, 136

Daventry, Roman pavement discovered near, 113; preserved by the exertions of Mr. W. Blundell, 114
"Deæ Matres," Roman sculpture representing the, found in Crutched Friars, 136, 138; examples of, in the museum of Cologne, etc., 136
Derbyshire, account of the opening of tumuli in, 49
Diamond, Mr., F.S.A., Roman remains discovered at Ewell by, 149
Dieppe, discovery of a Saxon building, etc. near, 46

Dieu, Le, M., antiquities discovered by, 4
Dolychenus, a surname of Jupiter, 14, 15
Dorsetshire, tumuli in, 39
Durand, Mr. A., list of potters' stamps found at Tours, furnished by, 162
Durolevum, the Roman station, supposed to have been in the vicinity of Oare, 23

"EIDEO JOVI," on Roman altar, supposed to be dedicated to the Idæan Jupiter, 13
Etaples, Roman antiquities found at, 3
Eupardus, bishop of Autun, unique gold coin of, 63
Ewell, Roman remains found at, 149

Fabroni, Dr., history of the ancient pottery of Arezzo by, 163
Farleigh, East, slaughter at, in 1648, 197
Faussett, Rev. B., discoveries of, 6; museums of, 20
Faversham, gold looped coin found at, 7
Feret, M., discovery of remains of a Saxon building, on the ruins of a Roman villa, near Dieppe, 46
Fibulæ, in museum of Boulogne, 175; found near Cave's Inn, Churchover, 35—37, 40, 45; in tumulus in Derbyshire, 55; in caves near Settle, 71; in Roman graves near Lancing, 93; in Saxon graves at Sittingbourne, 99, 103; at Springhead, 112; gold, at Wingham, 104
Fitzstephen, description by, of the mode of skating adopted by the citizens of London temp. Henry II., 167
France, liberality of the government of, in promoting antiquarian researches, 4, 22, 47; museums of, and England, contrasted, 171
France, British and Gaulish coins found in, 4, 7, 64, 172, 177; Merovingian coins found in, 177.—(*See* "Coins").
Flints, interments of, in the Derbyshire barrows, 58; their supposed use among the northern nations, *ib.*; arrow-heads in use among the natives of Terra del Fuego, 61
Florins, gold, first struck at Florence in 13th century, 118

Gaul, ancient manufacture of glass in, 2
Gaulish Coins, 5, 9; found in Brittany, 107; at Springhead, 112.—(*See* "Coins").
Germans, ancient, funeral customs of, 43; weapons of, *ib.*
Givenchy, M. de, observations of, on a Gallo-Roman altar in the church of Halinghen, 13—16
Glass, ancient manufacture of, 1, 104
—— Roman, in the museum at Boulogne, 1, 172; found in London, 2; at Avisford, 123; in the Bartlow Hills, 2; near Maidstone, 2; in Box Lane, 21
Guernsey, sepulchral remains at, 62
Gold ornament or amulet in possession of Dr. Mantell, 7
—— coins discovered in Kent, 7; Sussex, 9.—(*See* "Coins").
—— ornament of, discovered at Sittingbourne, 98
—— fibula discovered at Wingham, 104
Goldsmiths' Hall, Roman altar discovered in digging the foundations of, 130, 134
Goodman's-fields, Roman monument found near, 141
Graves, *Roman*, discovered at Lancing, 93; Barming, 187; Strood, 18
——— *Saxon*, at Sittingbourne, 98; near Ramsgate, 105.—(*See* "Cemetery").

Halinghen, Gallo-Roman votive altar in church of, 13; signification of the word, 16
Hampshire, British coins found in, 180, 181
Hoare, Sir R. C., classification of ancient barrows by, 49
Hughes, Mr. J. N., on gold coin found near Winchester, 179
Huxtable, Mr., silver coin, supposed of Boadicea, in possession of, 181

Inscriptions, Roman, discovered at Halinghen, 13; at Marseilles, 14; at Caerleon, 14; at Rome, 15; in

London, 125—144; at Marclop, 161.—(*See* "Roman Remains").
Inscriptions, early Christian, 204

Jackson, Mr. Joseph, discoveries of Romano-British remains in caves near Settle, 69
Jet, ornament in, 20; their supposed efficacy as charms, etc., *ib.*; armlet of, in museum of Boulogne, 174; beads of, discovered in caves near Settle, 71; an article of export from Britain, 20, 174; ornaments of, found at Strood and Colchester, *ib.*; superstitious notions of the ancients concerning, *ib.*
Jewellery of the Anglo-Saxons, 104
John the Baptist, head of, a conspicuous figure in ecclesiastical legends, 89
Johnson, Mr. Goddard, communication from, on the discovery of bronze celts at Attleborough, 105

Kempe, Mr. A. J., account of a Roman cemetery at Litlington by, 22
——————— stamps on Roman pottery published by, 155
Kent, British and Gaulish coins found in, 6, 7, 31, 112, 176
—— Roman coins found in, 5, 18, 22, 31, 45, 63, 112, 191; Roman remains in, 17 *et seq.*, 23 *et seq.*—(*See* "Coins," "Antiquities.")
King, Mr. Thomas, record of a Roman sepulchral interment at Avisford, Sussex, 123

Lambeth Hill, Roman remains found at, 143
Lamps, Roman, found in London, 166
Lancing, Roman remains discovered at, 92
Lead, tokens and medals of, in the middle ages, 88
—— cover found in the Thames, 115; bull of Pope Nicholas V. discovered at Bridewell, 145
Leather, stamped, sword-sheaths of, 121; garters of, impressed with the names of the three kings of Cologne, *ib.*
Legions, Roman, stationed in Britain, 133, 135, 142
Lillebonne, Roman potter's mark found at, 164
Litlington, Roman remains at, 22
London, unintellectual character of the corporation of, 4; its apology for a museum, *ib.*; needless destruction of its antiquities, 29; records of, sold out of the Guildhall for waste paper, 29, 30
——— treatment of national antiquities by the corporation of, 138
——— Roman antiquities found in, 2, 3, 131
——— Roman potters' stamps discovered in, 148, *et seq.* — (*See* "Antiquities," "Roman Remains.")
London-wall, Roman monument discovered near, 134
Longpérier, M. de, Roman inscription published by, 161
"Lowe," explanation of the term, 51
Ludgate, Roman monuments found near, 127, 131
Lymne, Cæsar supposed to have landed near, 79

Magi, or Three Kings, legends of, 117, *et seq.*
Maidstone, slaughter at, in the civil war, 197
Mantell, Dr., gold ornament in possession of, 7
Marcianus, Roman monument to, discovered near Ludgate, 127; remarks upon by Mr. W. Chaffers, jun., *ib.*; drawing of, *ib.*; and note by Mr. E. B. Price, on the ludicrous discrepancy in the various engravings of, 127, 129
Merovingian coins, found in France, 177, 178; in Kentish barrows, 178.—(*See* "Coins.")
Middle Ages, religious "Tokens" of, 81, *et seq.*; legends and superstitions of, 115, *et seq.*
Mill-stones, Roman, discovered at Springhead, 112
Moorfields, ancient bone skates found in, 167
——— Roman remains found in, 143
Morini, Society of Antiquaries of the, liberality of, 47
Mortaria, Roman, stamps on, 148, *et seq.*
Moxhay, Mr., Roman tessellated pavement presented to the British museum by, 171

Museo Borbonico at Naples, collection of Roman glass in, 1; Fictile vases in, 3
Museum of national antiquities, Mr. Wyse's proposal to the House of Commons for the establishment of, 106
——— British, deficiency of arrangement and classification of national antiquities in, 171; contrast between England and France, 4, 22, 47, 171

Naples, Museo Borbonico, collection of Roman glass in, 1; fictile vases in, 3
Necklaces, of gold coins, in use among the ancients, 178
Newman, Mr., Roman pottery in collection of, 155, 164
Nicholas-lane, Roman remains found in, 146
Noble, Rev. Mark, antiquarian researches of, at Barming, 187; works published by, *ib.*
Northamptonshire, remains of Roman potteries in, 19, 159, 161

Oare, Roman remains discovered at, 23; the Roman station, Durolevum, supposed to have been in the vicinity of, *ib.*
Oldbury, antiquities discovered in a barrow at, 33, 38

Pan-Rock, "Samian," pottery discovered at, 156, 159
Pavements, Roman, tessellated, discovered at Basildon, 65; extensive number and variety discovered in England, 66; cause of their good state of preservation, *ib.*; imitations of at Royal Exchange, 65
——— discovered near Daventry, 113
——— discovered in Threadneedle-street in 1841, presented by Mr. Moxhay to the British Museum, and not yet inscribed with the name of the donor, 171
Pegge, Dr. Samuel, researches of, relating to early sepulture in Derbyshire, 50
Pentonville, Roman monument found at, 130, 135
Pewter, religious signs or tokens in, 81, *et seq.*
Pilgrimages to the shrines of saints and martyrs, 81, *et seq.*
Ploughman, Piers, vision of, extract from Wright's edition of, 84
Post, Rev. Beale, paper by, on the landing of Cæsar in Britain, 73
——— remarks of, on British coins, 180, 182
——— on ancient sepulchral relics at Barming, 183
Pottery, Roman, found in a stone-coffin at Avisford, 124; found near Cave's Inn, Churchover, 35, *et seq.*, 40; at Princethorp, 37; Springhead, 112; Etaples, 3; Kent, 17, 19
——— remains of manufactories of in Northamptonshire, 19; in Kent, *ib.*; in France and Germany, 162; potters' marks and stamps, 134, 148, *et seq.*—(*See* "Arezzo,"—"Samian.")
Price, Mr. E. B., drawing by, of the monument to Vivius Marcianus, and remarks thereon, 127, 129
——— Roman monument found at Pentonville by, 130, 135, 139; remarks by, on Roman inscription found in Cloak Lane, 139; on Roman sculpture found in Crutched Friars, 136; Roman pottery in collection of, 150, 155, 156; remarks by, on the "Samian" ware, 160
Princethorp, antiquities found at, 37

Queen-street, Roman remains found in, 139

Ramsgate, Saxon graves found near, 105
Rashleigh, Rev. Peter, discoveries of, at Southfleet, 112
Rat, bones of the, discovered in the Derbyshire barrows, 53, 54, 56, 57, 59, 60, 61, 62; among the sepulchral remains at Guernsey, 62; in caves near Settle, 72
Rigollot, Dr., of Amiens, publication by, on the signs and tokens of the middle ages, 88, 89
Rings, benediction of, for the cure of diseases, 120
——— of jet and bituminous schale, found in Roman burial places, 174; their probable use, *ib.*

Rolfe, W. H., Esq., gold coins in the collection of, 63, *et seq.*
——————— British and Gaulish coins found in Kent, in the cabinet of, 176
Roman remains discovered at Avisford, 123; Barming, 187; Blackfriars, 125; Bishopsgate-street, 165; Boulogne, 1, 170, 172; Box Lane, 21; Calais, 47; Caerleon, 74; Chichester, 160; Colchester, 164; Churchover, 35, *et seq.*; Cloak Lane, 139; Crutched Friars, 136; Daventry, 113; Etaples, 3; Ewell, 149; England, 66; France, 162; Germany, *ib.*; Goodman's Fields, 141; Goldsmith's Hall, 130; Kent, 5, 6, 17, *et seq.*; London, 2, 3, *et passim*; London Bridge, 155; London Wall, 134; Lambeth Hill, 143; Littlington, 22; Lancing, 92; Moorfields, 143; Nicholas Lane, 146; Northamptonshire, 19, 159; Oare, 23; Pentonville, 130, 135, 139; Pan-Rock, 156, 159; Princethorp, 37; Queen-street, 139; Settle, 69; Springhead and Southfleet, 110, *et seq.*; Thames-street, 139; Threadneedle-street, 171; Tower, 140; Warwickshire, 33; Whitechapel, 135. — (*See also* "Coins,"—"Inscriptions)."
Rooke Major, researches of relating to early sepulture in Derbyshire, 50, 56

Saints and martyrs, "tokens" and relics of in the middle ages, 82, *et seq.*
"Samian" pottery, extensive remains of in England, France, and Germany, and conjectures as to its place of manufacture, 19, 157—161; moulds and stamps of, discovered in France and Germany 161, 162; Arabic characters on specimen found at Exeter, 165; potters' stamps on, 134, 148, *et seq.*, 162—166; general description of the ornaments on, 166
——————— found at Boulogne, 3, 173; in Kent, 19; at Churchover, 35, 40; Springhead, 112
Sandals, Roman, found in a stone-coffin at Avisford, 124
Sarcophagus.—(*See* "Coffin").
Saxons, literature and poetry of the Anglo-Saxons, 103; jewellery of, 104; buildings of, 46; coins of, 7, 45, 64 (*see* "Coins"); weapons of, 43; remains found at Breach Downs, 7, 45; Churchover, 36—42; Derbyshire, 49; Dieppe, 46; Oldbury, 39; Ramsgate, 105; Sittingbourne, 97; characteristics of Saxon barrows, 40
"Sceattæ," Saxon, discovery of, 7, 45, 64
Seax of the Anglo-Saxons, 43
Sepulture, customs at, among the Greeks and Romans, 21; the Irish, *ib.*; the northern nations, 43, 58; the Esquimaux, 58; injurious practice of, within the precincts of towns, 25, 133
Settle, discoveries of Romano-British remains in caves near, 69
Shears, iron, discovered in Saxon graves at Sittingbourne, 100
Shells of snails, etc., discovered in Roman graves at Lancing, 94; in Saxon graves at Sittingbourne, 98; in the Deverel barrow, etc., *ib.*
Shields, use and high estimation of, among the ancient Germans, 43; remains of, found at Charney, in France, 44; remains of, found in Saxon graves at Sittingbourne, 99, 104
Signs, or tokens, worn by pilgrims in the middle ages, 81
Sittingbourne, Anglo-Saxon cemetery discovered at, 98, 100
Skates, ancient bone, found in Moorfields, 167; examples of, found in the north of Europe, 169
Skeletons, human, discovered at Cestersover, 40. — (*See* "Cemetery.")
Smythe, Mr. C. T., papers on Roman remains by, 5
Southfleet, Roman remains discovered at, 112
Spearhead, found at Princethorp, 37
——————— Anglo-Saxon, discovered at Sittingbourne, 99
Springhead, near Southfleet, picturesque scenery of, 110; retrospective glance at its condition under the Romans, *ib.*; antiquities discovered there, 6, 111
——————— British and Gaulish coins found at, 176
"Speculator," office of, in the Roman legions, 126.

Stamps and marks in Roman pottery, 112, 148, *et seq.*, 163—166, 172
Steele, Mr. Stephen, collection of urns and coins at Strood by, 25
Strood, antiquities discovered at, 17
Stubbs, Mr. A., communication by, of the discovery of Roman antiquities near Boulogne, 175
Sussex, coins found in, 5, 9, 180, 181; Roman remains found in, 92, 123.—(*See* "Coins."—"Antiquities.")
Sutton-Valence, gold coin found at, 6
Swords, Anglo-Saxon, discovered at Sittingbourne, 98, 102
Sydenham, Mr., remarks of, on urns found at Dorset, 39
Sylvester, Mr., researches of, at Springhead, 112

Teeth, human, peculiarities in the surfaces of, in skeletons found in Wiltshire and Sussex, 96
Thames-street, Roman remains found in, 139
Threadneedle-street, Roman tessellated pavements discovered in, 171
"TICA," explanation of the letters, on coins, by Mr. Akerman, 8
Tiles, inscribed Roman found in London, 143, 144
"TIN," explanation of the letters, on coins, 10—12
Tokens, religious of the middle ages, 81, *et seq.*
Tours, Samian pottery discovered at, 162
Tower of London, Roman monument found near, 140
Trees, representations of, upon the tombs of the early Christians, 185, 186, 194, 200
Tumuli, account of the opening of, in Derbyshire, 49; classification of, *ib.*; probably of Saxon or Danish origin, 62
Tumulus, near Lancing, opened by Mr. Britton, 94
———— at Wingham, gold fibula discovered in, 104.—(*See also* "Barrow.")
Urns found at Barming, 193, 195; Boulogne, 172; Calais, 47; Derbyshire, 56; Dorsetshire, 39; Etaples, 4; Kent, 22; Lancing, 93; Litlington, 22; Marston Hill, 44; Nicholas Lane, 146; Oldbury, 33, 38, *et seq.*; Sittingbourne, 98, *et seq.*; Wiltshire, 95, 96; characteristics of British, 39

Vagniacæ, Roman road from, to Londinum, 22
———— supposed by some to be at Southfleet, 112
Vallance, Rev. W., discoveries at Sittingbourne by, 97
Verdun, in France, gold coin of, 6

Walford, Rev. E. G., account of discoveries on Marston Hill by, 44
Warwickshire, antiquities found in, 33
Weapons of the Germans and Anglo-Saxons, 43; interment of, practised by the northern nations, 43
Westminster Abbey, destruction of monuments in, 29
Whetstones, Roman, in the museum at Boulogne, 173
Whitechapel, Roman monument found in, 135
Wickham, Mr. H., collection of Roman remains at Strood by, 17, 25
Winchester, British coins found near, 179
Wingham, gold fibula discovered at, 104
Wiltshire, barrows opened in, by Mr. W. Chaffers, 95
Wren, Sir C., discovery by, of a Roman monument to Vivius Marcianus, 127
Wright, Mr., edition of the Chester plays by, 117
———— observations of, on the "Deæ Matres," etc., 136
Wyse, Mr., proposal of, in the House of Commons, for the establishment and maintenance of a museum of national antiquities, 106

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